





## Bus Line Operation by Public Utility Companies Favored

State Commission Grants Petitions of Boston and Worcester and Eastern Massachusetts Lines

Reasoning that it is better, if motor buses are to be operated, not have it done by a recognized public utility company amenable to State control as an independent company would not be, under the present law the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission yesterday approved the petitions of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company and the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company for permission to operate buses between Boston and Worcester and Eastern Massachusetts Lines, respectively.

The statement of the Commission's position is made in the decision upon the petition by the Eastern Massachusetts. In its decision, the Commission states that, although the proposed bus line would furnish competition to the railroad, the Commission cannot prevent that competition by an independent concern and consequently deems it wiser and more equitable to allow the street railway companies to obtain the motor bus business along these routes. In its decision, the Commission's decision was somewhat affected by the consideration that the street railway companies are already heavy taxpayers to the cities and towns while independent companies would not be likely to contribute more than their bus registration fees and personal property taxes.

**Must Obtain Franchises**  
The approval of these petitions by the Public Utilities Commission does not give the street railway companies permission to operate, for they must still obtain licenses to operate in the towns through which their route will pass.

The present law leaves the licensing and regulation of motor bus lines to the towns and cities in which they operate, and only the fact that the proposed bus lines were to be operated by companies amenable to the law as public utilities, brought these lines under the survey of the Public Utilities Commission.

The Boston and Worcester petition, when heard before the commission, met with considerable opposition from the Boston and Albany and Boston and Maine railroads, and from the officials of the towns and cities on the route. Statements were made at the time by the board of directors of the Framingham and Sudbury that they would oppose a bus line such as proposed by the Boston and Worcester while James H. Hurley, Mayor of Marlboro, told the commission that the City Council of Marlboro was opposed to the granting of any bus licenses where the buses would come into competition with existing street railway lines.

The route proposed by the Boston and Worcester is not definitely determined, but will presumably follow the present state road to Worcester, through Weston, Wayland, Marlboro, Northboro, and Shrewsbury, although a more southern route, passing through Newton, Framingham and Sudbury may be selected. The fare for the Boston-Worcester trip will be fixed at \$2. For Framingham, it was also fixed at a \$1.25 fare for the Boston-Marlboro trip, or portion of it, and for a 75 cent fare for the Marlboro-Worcester trip. The service would be a limited service and passengers for way points would pay the full fare.

**Railroad Opposition.**  
The petition by the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
Free public drama show, joint auspices of Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the New England Dahlia Society, Horticultural Hall, until 9.  
Supreme Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 2:30.  
Registration for annual session, Copley Plaza.

**Theaters**  
Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," 8:15.  
Hollis—"Hell-Bent For Heaven," 8:20.  
Arlington—"The Green Scarab," 8:15.  
St. James—"Civilian Clothes," 8:15.  
Keith-Vaudeville—"The Mikado," 8:15.  
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**Photoplays**  
Fenway—"The Alaskan."  
Fremont—"Temple Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30, 8:20.  
State—"Monsieur Beaucaire."

**SUNDAY EVENTS**  
Dahlia show, Horticultural Hall, noon until 5 p. m.  
Workers Party of America, Local Boston, Public Hall, 2:30.  
Benjamin Gilroy of New York, Communist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, Second Auditorium, 2:30.  
National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local 100: Meeting, Hotel Brewster, 5.  
Boston Mycological Club: Afternoon at Sharon.

**MONDAY EVENTS**  
All New England Week opens.  
WNAAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)  
If a. m.—Entire service, Cathedral Church of St. Paul.  
6:45 p. m.—Entire service, Park Street Congregational Church.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
WNAAC, Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (278 Meters)  
If a. m.—Entire service, Cathedral Church of St. Paul.  
6:45 p. m.—Entire service, Park Street Congregational Church.

**FOR MONDAY**  
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was vigorously opposed by the Boston and Maine Railroad, its hearing before the commission. The Eastern Massachusetts, officials of the railroad pointed out, has no direct line from Boston to Lowell, so that the buses meant virtually a new service in competition with the railroad. Railroad service they believe to be adequate and urged that public convenience did not call for the new service.

The commission, in its decision, recognizing that it is unable to prevent competition by bus lines, apparently regards as the most equitable method that of allowing the street railway company rather than an independent concern to have whatever business may be obtained by buses. The commission also points out in its decision that the Eastern Massachusetts buses will be operated under state control, which would not be the case with independent buses.

The proposed route from Boston to Lowell would start from Park Square, Boston, also the starting point of the Boston and Worcester buses, and would run through Cambridge, Arlington, Winchester, Woburn, Burlington, and Billerica to Lowell. Minimum fare would be \$1. The fare for the whole trip or a portion of the trip.

Observers of the motor bus situation in Massachusetts call attention to the fact that the situation has changed materially within the last year, this summer seeing a great increase in the number of bus lines, especially of long-distance bus lines, which have been started in the State. No figures are available of the actual number of buses which have begun operations this year, or of the number which may be operating now, for no separate record is kept of the motor bus lines. The Registrar of Motor Vehicles, and there is no state body charged with licensing or regulation of any kind over the buses now running.

Motor buses began operating, it is pointed out, over short routes, within the limits of one or two adjacent towns, and at that time the present law was doubtless satisfactory, putting the control of the bus lines in the hands of the towns and municipalities interested, but the changing situation and the appearance of the long-distance bus have changed the needs which must be met by the law. A bus line operating across state lines, as one line now operating from Boston does, obviously furnishes a problem in control that the local town authorities are not best fitted to solve.

**Question of Jurisdiction**  
The limited interstate bus lines now operating have raised a question of constitutionality in regard to the present law, asserting that it does not and cannot apply to them, since they operate in interstate commerce. Several cases have been before the courts, the most prominent being two cases, one from Taunton and one from Fall River, in which conflicting verdicts were given by the trial judges. In both cases the buses were operating without Motor Vehicle licenses, holding that they were interstate commerce agencies and as such exempt from the provisions of the state law. The Taunton case resulted in acquittal, while the Interstate Limited Motor Coach Company of Fall River, the defendants in the other case, was found guilty and fined for operation without a license. The latter case has been appealed and is still pending.

Mechanically, the motor bus now reached a high state of development and the buses now appearing upon the roads of Massachusetts in long-distance lines represent the last word in comfort, safety and convenience. The buses which the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company proposes to operate between Boston and Lowell are made by the Paegeol

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh north and northwest winds.

Northern and Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Sunday generally fair; not much change in temperature; moderate to fresh southwest and north winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 44th meridian)  
Albany..... 58  
Atlantic City..... 58  
Buffalo..... 58  
Chicago..... 58  
Cleveland..... 58  
Denver..... 58  
Detroit..... 58  
Houston..... 58  
Los Angeles..... 62  
Memphis..... 58  
Miami..... 58  
Milwaukee..... 58  
Minneapolis..... 58  
New Orleans..... 58  
New York..... 58  
Philadelphia..... 58  
Pittsburgh..... 58  
Portland, Me..... 58  
Portland, Ore..... 58  
San Francisco..... 58  
Seattle..... 58  
St. Louis..... 58  
St. Paul..... 58  
Tulsa..... 58  
Washington..... 58

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Massachusetts Daylight Saving Time)  
Saturday 12:32 p. m.; Sunday 12:51 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 7:28 p. m.

**Kickernick Bloomers**  
True comfort can only be found in underwear which fits the body in all positions. Kickernick Specialties are unique in construction because the ideal of true comfort governed their design absolutely. Kickernick Patented Bloomers are comfortable because you never feel them.

Specialty Priced, \$1.95 to \$2.50  
Send big measure with mail order.  
No delivery charges

**Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop**  
420 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

**It Does Make a Difference Where You Eat**  
**THE GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS**

256 Huntington Avenue - 142 Massachusetts Avenue  
Boylston Street at Washington  
4 Brattle Square, Quincy House  
In Cambridge at 22 Dunster Street

Company of California, with luxuriously upholstered body and seats, regulation of motor bus lines to that of the finest touring cars. They are equipped with air brakes, double-tread, pneumatic tires, and have both power and flexibility. Considering the width and bulk of the buses now operating, they are surprisingly handy in traffic, and their use upon the highways, it is contended, will not add to congestion.

The motor bus men, in fact, assert that the use of these highly developed buses, operating upon fixed schedules, will reduce motor-vehicle congestion, for the buses will attract the mass who now drives his own car and will induce him to leave it at home while he rides to business or pleasure upon the motor bus.

**Motor Bus Regulation**  
At the last session of the Legislature, a measure, Senate File No. 154, was introduced, to provide for the regulation of motor bus lines by the Public Utilities Commission. A portion of the proposed act follows:

Section 45. No person shall, in any city or town, operate any motor vehicle without having first obtained a license for passengers for hire, in such a manner as to afford a means of transportation similar to that afforded by the railway company, by indiscriminately receiving and discharging passengers along the route on which the vehicle is operated or may be running, or for transporting passengers for hire as a business between fixed and regular points, without having first obtained a license from the department a certificate declaring that public convenience and necessity require such operation.

The measure failed of passage, and it is as yet uncertain whether it will be brought up again for passage. The joint legislative committee upon motor vehicle regulation has given no indication of taking up the matter, and may perhaps conclude that the motor bus lies outside of its jurisdiction.

The bus interests themselves are not averse to regulation by the State, recognizing that such regulation would prevent in large part the launching of bus lines by persons without financial responsibility in locations where there is no real need for bus service. Intelligent state regulation they regard as a protection for the bus interests; for they feel, as do the officials with whom they are studying the problem, that the motor bus can furnish a genuine public service if properly handled.

**KILEY TO SUPPORT ALVAN T. FULLER**

Long-Time Democrat Prefers G. O. P. Man to Curley

Daniel A. Kiley, a Boston attorney, formerly member of the Massachusetts Legislature, formerly chairman of the Democratic State Committee and formerly president of the Boston City Council, today declared that he will support the candidacy of Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican nominee for the Governorship of the State, rather than aid in the election of James M. Curley, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Mr. Kiley made his intentions public today in a letter to Andrew J. Peters, former Mayor of Boston, who had invited Mr. Kiley to attend a meeting of the Democratic Club next Thursday in Boston. His letter to Mr. Peters follows: "I think it is only fair that I should let you know that I do not intend to support the candidacy of James M. Curley for Governor of Massachusetts. I have a great deal of pride in the history of my state, and I believe its Governor should be like Caesar's wife, above suspicion."

Because of this belief and for other reasons which I may mention later, I intend to give my wholehearted and enthusiastic support to Hon. Alvan T. Fuller, who stands for honesty, independence and progressive action in government, and whose record, both personal and public, requires no apology. Therefore, I respectfully decline to participate in the activities of your Club."

**WOMEN STITCHERS LEAVE THEIR WORK**

LYNN, Mass., Sept. 13.—Several thousand women employed as stitchers and packers in shoe factories here left work at 10 o'clock this morning, announcing that the Saturday morning working hours imposed on them by a "peace agreement" recently arranged by the state board of conciliation and arbitration did not conform to the state 48-hour law for women.

The workers, who denied that their action was a strike or walkout, said that the peace agreement provided for 45 hours work the first five days of the week, and that three hours on Saturday filled the legal quota. The agreement called for work until noon.

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## Annual Dahlia Show Presents Many Brilliant Varieties

Horticultural Hall Scene of Attractive Offerings Entered by Numerous Massachusetts Growers

That part of the public appreciation of the splendors of dahlias, yet sufficiently untutored in skillful arrangement to miss some compensation that might otherwise be theirs, should take care to visit the annual dahlia show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, opened this noon at 1 o'clock and continuing through Sunday until 9 p. m. No other flower possesses such range of color, perhaps, as dahlias, such varying degrees of intensity, such blending of shades. There are the pom-poms, quaint, smug little flowers of old-fashioned colorings and contour humbler than the flamboyant decorative types. The decorative dahlias are considered by their growers to reach the highest standard of perfection. They have sumptuous beauty, substance, a variety of the characteristics sought after by the professional grower and the individual desirous of the decorative addition to a simple home garden.

The exhibition draws together a very beautiful collection of all the varieties, the pom-poms, the peony dahlias with their amazing open centers, the decorative types and the spiky cactus flowers. Perhaps the most significant single exhibit is that of L. L. Branthorn, entering for the President's Cup. The exhibit occupies one end of the small exhibition hall, set against a background of sage-green draperies garlanded with smilax, and the flowers, mounted in tall luster vases and silver baskets, are a triumph of the dahlia-growing art. Curious, warm types and coral and rose and sulphur smolder among the calmer pink and whites and lemons.

**Many Growers Represented**  
Perhaps the dahlia show brings out a rather larger proportion of growers on a modest scale than some of the other annual shows. The scope of the competitive classes influences and invites the small growers as well as the wholesalers. It is futile to say that every variety, every shade and blending of color, even in so large a group, can find a show. A few stand as eminently noteworthy.

The large group, arranged in an amusing silver boat, shown by James McDonough of West Roxbury assembles a very large collection of the purely showy types. This is an amplification of the theory that dahlias are never more at home than they are when arranged in baskets and the admirable custom of arranging them in so large a group, each flower so that its whole form can be well seen is followed.

The hybrid cactus blooms, the leaves softly curled rather than the flat, fan-like leaves of the cactus dahlia, necessarily attract considerable attention. The type seems susceptible of the most intricate experimentation in combining colors and shapes. The hybrid cactus blooms, the leaves softly curled rather than the flat, fan-like leaves of the cactus dahlia, necessarily attract considerable attention. The type seems susceptible of the most intricate experimentation in combining colors and shapes.

The total number of motor vehicles registered in the State for the year ending Aug. 31 this year, according to a report made public today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is 10,825. The revenue received by the Commonwealth from motor vehicles for the year ending Aug. 31 this year, according to a report made public today by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, is \$7,530,822.

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last year, indicating a decided slowing up in the purchase of automobiles. There was an actual reduction in the number of motor trucks registered in August, as against the number registered last year. In August of last year there were 2762 motor trucks registered, a reduction of 436. There was an increase of slightly more than 1000 in the number of passenger cars registered in August, the number registered being 22,771.

The registration of motor cycles in the month of August showed the steady decline in the purchase of this type of motor vehicle, the number registered being 45 less than the number registered in August last year.

There was also a drop in the number of new licenses issued to operators of motor vehicles, about 1000 less new licenses being issued than were issued in August of last year. The total revenue received in the past month from motor vehicle fees and licenses was \$27,595, an increase of but \$14,000 over August of last year.

**ROYAL ARCH MASONS LEAVING FOR HOMES**

Denver, Colo., Selected for Next Meeting Place

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 13.—Delegates to the triennial session of the General Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons, are leaving for their homes today after a five-day meeting which began on Monday. At the final session of the chapter yesterday Denver, Colo., was selected as the meeting place of the 1927 convocation and Henry Dewitt Hamilton of New York was elected Deputy Grand High Priest under J. Albert Blake of Boston, who was chosen General Grand High Priest on Thursday.

Other officers chosen were: General grand king, Charles C. Davis of Centralia, Ill.; general grand scribe, Leon T. Leach of Indianapolis; general grand treasurer, Gustav A. Eldet of Baltimore; general grand orator, Charles A. Conover of Colwater, Mich.; general grand captain of hosts, John W. Neilson of Concordia, Kan.; general grand principal surgeon, T. S. O'Hara, Toledo, Ohio; general grand royal arch master, J. B. Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.; general grand master of the third veil, John H. Anderson, Fayetteville, N. C.; general grand master of the second veil, G. Allison Holly, Lexington, Ky., and general grand master of the third veil, William L. Goff of Michigan.

The chapter voted to donate the sum of \$5000 to the George Washington Masonic Memorial at Alexandria, Va., a similar amount having been voted by the General Grand Council earlier in the week.

**McNAMEE TO HANDLE BOSTON MICROPHONE**

When the curtain goes up on the big New England Week concert Monday evening, the audience will see one of the outstanding figures among radio announcers in action. The Democratic Convention has gone down in history and with it so far as radio is concerned goes Graham McNamee, the president of the microphone. His wit and humor and his keen observation played an important part in the program that from his dignified and suitable proportion, throughout the winter of modern music which, however, must not be construed as meaning even a wisp of radicalism. A variety and a richness in the programs that from his knowledge of music and the standards for such programs, Mr. Koussevitzky must please Boston audiences. But nothing during the

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**420 INDIANS TO GET PAY**  
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Each Indian of the Pawnee tribe of Oklahoma will in the next few days receive \$35 under authorization of the Interior Department, according to the terms of the agreement between the Government and the Pawnees in 1922. This is the first per capita payment of the current fiscal year. The Appropriations Act, passed by Congress for 1925, sets aside \$30,000 for the year's payment. About 420 Indians will receive payments.

**Big Linoleum Concerns Consolidated—We Get Four Big Lots at Price Concessions**

**A Sale of Inlaid Linoleums at Unusual Prices**

As a result of a change in the sales organization and a disposal of stock on hand, these big lots and big values are possible this week.

As the quantities are limited—think over your linoleum requirements—and save by sharing in this sale.

Parquetry, Dutch Tile, Marble and Geometrical Designs—in many colors and in large and small patterns.

2-Yd. Wide Inlaid Linoleum for . . . \$1.29 Sq. Yd.  
2-Yd. Wide Inlaid Linoleum for . . . \$1.39 Sq. Yd.  
2-Yd. Wide Inlaid Linoleum for . . . \$1.49 Sq. Yd.  
2-Yd. Wide Inlaid Linoleum for . . . \$1.95 Sq. Yd.

McKenney & Waterbury Co.  
181 Franklin St. Cor Congress St. Boston, Mass.

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# Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 13

Following the opening of the Tammany campaign for Davis and Bryan in New York last Tuesday night, George K. Morris, chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, advises Republican headquarters that Coolidge will carry New York State by 400,000. Confident assurances are given by local leaders that even Greater New York will return a substantial plurality for Coolidge and Dawes.

The trend is all away from Davis just now; his strength is ebbing in two directions: one toward Coolidge, to whose support are turning great numbers of independent Democrats who fear that a division of the vote will throw the election into the House of Representatives; and the other toward Senator La Follette. Particularly in the Tammany stronghold of the East Side is this La Follette drift noticeable, since it is there that the foreign element and most of the so-called social unrest is located.

But in Fourteenth Street itself there is dissonance and dissatisfaction over what is described as the "wobbly" nature of Mr. Davis' campaign, and his failure to awaken any enthusiasm among the rank and file of the party. Tammany has not recovered from its disappointment over the defeat of Gov. Al Smith for the nomination which went to Mr. Davis, and it is not likely to in the next few months.

### The Absence of Smith

In this connection especial significance is attached to the fact that Governor Smith failed to take part in these city-wide rallies which Tammany staged on Tuesday night. Orders went out from Fourteenth Street to all district leaders to whom things up in the districts, and ninety meetings were held with varying success and enthusiasm. Governor Smith was to have been the star of the round-up, but at the last minute he sent word from Albany that he could not attend. There is no charge that with such alacrity to Davis and Bryan in this connection; but it has been observed that with Albany only three hours away, the Legislature not in session and no particular reason for his claiming his attention, the Governor, who was one of the chief rivals of Mr. Davis in the Madison Square Convention, and is the idol of Tammany, might easily have assisted in the driving of the Smith campaign. It has been sufficient zeal and enthusiasm behind him.

What was on the Governor's mind was the gubernatorial campaign. It is this which interests Tammany more than the election of a mere President of the United States. Tammany domination of New York State's democracy has always been a dominant quantity. Charles Francis Murphy held it by the sheer force of his personality, and never without a fight. A new leader has succeeded Mr. Murphy, and Mr. Olvany, who now occupies the driver's seat, has first to make sure of his ground as city and state leader, before he can devote much time to Mr. Davis' claims.

Tammany, it must always be understood, exists on patronage. At best, there is not half of the patronage to be obtained from a national administration as falls to Tammany organization when it is in control of the City Hall in New York and the State House in Albany. When it is understood that right now, with a new leader in the saddle, Tammany is in danger of losing both of these in the near future, the situation is clear as to the part the organization will play in the Presidential fight. Which means that with what enthusiasm can be mustered for Davis, in view of the attitude of the rank and file toward him, the organization must work for the election first, of a Democratic Governor, with an eye always on the fact that a campaign for mayor of New York will follow right along after the Presidential election.

### A Complex Situation

If Smith is forced again to run for Governor, he will have a hard enough time winning, for he will have to combat a feeling against a monopoly of the Governorship by one man, plus the strength of Coolidge throughout the State, plus the opposition of a number of up-state leaders who have always more or less opposed him but whose opposition will be determined now, since they no longer have to fear the strong man, Murphy.

If Smith declines to run, and some other man is selected, the situation for the Democrats will be worse, for they will be without the Smith prestige in the campaign, and the difficulty of saving the Governorship will be greater than ever. In such a case, the well-known resort of Tammany is to trade, with what general results is fairly well known. The situation in New York City is summed up in this statement by Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican County Committee, who, in predicting a landslide in the greater city for Coolidge comparable

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 13

"Orderly progress" has become a major Democratic talking point along with "common honesty." The theme as developed by campaign speakers involves a discussion of the ability of rival parties to grant desired reforms. The American people want progress. The Republican Party stands for inaction. The Progressives espouse drastic changes. Orderly progress, therefore, is contingent upon Democratic success.

Plans for the speaking campaign call for constant emphasis on the Democratic Party as the party of advanced ideas and of constructive thought. The country is to be reminded of the reaction of the Bull Moose of the Republican Party, which the Democrats insist is a bar to progress. The chances of the Progressives cannot be advanced with orderliness. No derogation of the existing order cannot be expected until the Republican Party is now constituted, and that the real or fancied grievances of the Progressives could not be corrected by an independent administration because it would not have control of the legislative machinery. Only through a majority of a responsible party in Congress, guided by a President who has ability to lead, may desired reforms be crystallized into law, is the Democratic argument.

This leads to the conclusion that the Democratic Party is the one party that has both the will and the way to carry out its pledges. John W. Davis has been making much of this in the west, and the reaction to his speeches is declared by Democratic managers to be better than they anticipated. "Reports from the west are that Mr. Davis is burning up the prairie," asserted Clem Shaver, Arthur F. Miller, Democratic national committeeman for Nebraska, was equally enthusiastic in his comment on the Davis speech at Omaha.

In the movement as they interpret it, the Democratic Party is being caught between the two forces, and before the end will be squeezed almost to the point of extinction. It is on this basis that they interpret the Davis campaign in the west, and the steady run of sentiment which has set in against the Democratic candidates in the east.

Notwithstanding urgent appeals that he linger in the west, Mr. Davis is now about to face eastward. He would like to go on to the coast, but New England and the big states of New York and New Jersey must not be neglected. He is to speak Monday in Rochester, N.Y., where arrangements to take care of 50,000 persons at an old-fashioned bar-becue have been made. On the 17th, he will again discuss farm questions at Des Moines. After a day in Chicago, he will spend two days in northern Indiana, and then take up the eastern campaign. Early in October he will make another invasion of the middle west.

Makes Democrats Smile  
Growing bitterness between the Republicans and Progressives as a result of the Davis attack on La Follette brought Democratic smiles. The Progressives were quick to resent the Milwaukee speech. The war of the opposition will enable them to win some Republican states on the plurality basis, Democrats say. Moreover, they expect the row between the Republicans and Progressives to draw the attention of the country to the dignified campaign the Democratic candidate is making and enhance its respect for Mr. Davis.

The Democratic nominee is attacking no candidate. He is discussing the issues of the country. So the mauling by the Republicans of the Progressives and the clawing of Progressives by the Republicans are all the more pleasing to Democratic chiefs who have seen counting on the winning of several states in the enemies' camp. The Democratic view is that several states of the middle west, which ordinarily are Republican, are seeing just now between Coolidge and La Follette. These same states in 1912 went to a 50-50 split over Taft and Roosevelt. A stiffening of the fight between the Republicans and Progressives in this area is calculated to bring a repetition of what happened 12 years ago when Woodrow Wilson got more than one-third of the votes in those states.

The Democrats do not admit that the Progressives will cut into their ranks as strongly as into the ranks

## PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

### NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 13

It has now become quite evident to all political observers that the strategy of the Republicans in this campaign is to attack their Progressive opponents, Robert M. La Follette and Burton K. Wheeler, as enemies of constitutional government. President Coolidge did so in an impersonal way in his Baltimore speech and Charles G. Dawes in more ungracious language attacked Senator La Follette on the same ground in Milwaukee. It does not displease the Progressive candidates to have their opponents emphasize this issue. Both of them are ready at all times to defend their faith in constitutional government and if need be to carry the attack into the enemy camp. Senator La Follette has long been injured to a maligning of his motives and to vituperation, nor will he change his policy of addressing himself to the issues without encumbering his speeches with personalities, no matter how viciously the others attack him.

What La Follette Says  
His own answer to the recent attacks upon the Progressive attitude on the Constitution was made a day or two ago in the following words: "We are hearing much in this campaign of the Constitution and of Americanism. I am content to have it so. But I insist that the best friends of the Constitution are those who dare to voice their protests when that instrument, ordained to give perpetuity to the immortal principles of liberty and justice, is invoked as a shield for corrupt and lawless wealth, and for the oppression of the liberties of the people in the exercise of their inalienable rights."

I maintain that the real enemies of the Constitution, the real menace to American government, are these unpunished agents of corruption who have despoiled the public domain and betrayed the people; who have written the blackest page in the history of our government from their high cabinet positions; and who have gone to this hour without executive reprobation.

Dawes Is Questioned  
At the time General Dawes sought to impugn the record of Senator La Follette as an unpunished agent of corruption, a local Milwaukee newspaper addressed to him the following questions which were inspired from Progressive headquarters: "Can you name laws enacted by the Progressives of Wisconsin in the last quarter of a century that have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States? Can you cite one instance in

which the Constitution of the United States has been—or is being—flouted under Progressive government in Wisconsin? Will you explain why it is that Wisconsin, under the political leadership of the man whom you describe as a 'destructive radical,' is today one of the most prosperous and law-abiding states in the Union? These questions in themselves indicate the stand the Progressives are taking in answer to the charges that have been laid at their door with respect to their radicalism on constitutional matters. They do, of course, advocate certain amendments to the basic law, but it has never been suggested that such changes shall be brought about in any other than the orderly manner provided in that instrument itself. Their advocacy of constitutional changes is entirely in consonance with their political doctrine of majority rule."

Judicial Veto Stand  
The Wisconsin platform declares: "We favor submitting to the people, for their considerate judgment, a constitutional amendment providing that Congress may, by enacting a statute, make it effective over a judicial veto. We favor such amendment to the Constitution as may be necessary to provide for the election of all federal judges, without party designation, for fixed terms, not exceeding 10 years, by direct vote of the people."

There is nothing new in the agitation for this reform. It has been agitated for more than a dozen years. The Progressive platform of 1912, upon which Theodore Roosevelt ran, contained a plank not dissimilar to this. Many men in public life to whom the epithet "radical" has never been applied, have ardently advocated a similar change. Moreover, it can only occur if two-thirds of the Congress and three-fourths of the states agree.

The two Progressive platforms likewise declare for the ratification of the Child Labor Amendment passed by the last Congress. Since that is a matter for the states, any federal administration will be powerless to either hasten or delay such action. It has been said that abolition of the use of the injunction in Labor disputes would break down Constitutional government. Of course that has nothing whatsoever to do with

## New Chilean Constitution Is Pledged by Triumvirate

General Altamirano and Associates Plan Fresh Political Start for Nation

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 13 (AP)—The "Governing Junta" in reality a military triumvirate—which now rules Chile does not propose to lay down its power until it has given the country a brand new Constitution under which to make a fresh political start. This purpose on the part of Gen. Luis Altamirano and his two associates is indicated in dispatches received here.

They frankly do not intend to observe the present Constitution or laws wherever they conflict with measures they deem necessary to rule the country until the Government can be reorganized under a new constitutional régime. It is indicated that the first step will be to call a constituent assembly to consider and adopt a Constitution considered more suitable to Chile than the present one.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet set up by the triumvirate, and responsible to it, will do the administrative work as the de facto Government. The original military junta of 43 officers which precipitated the revolution has been dissolved after issuing a manifesto calling on its comrades-in-arms to support the new Government, which assumed power by peaceful resolution. The military junta, which had been dissolved after the resignation of President Arturo Alessandri, subsequently accepting his resignation, which Congress, prior to its dissolution, had refused to do.

Señor Alessandri, who arrived here yesterday in what he termed banishment, but still bearing the title, President of Chile, expressed satisfaction when informed that the military junta in Santiago had accepted his resignation, although he remarked that no constitutional power remained in Chile which could accept it. "But the business has ended as I wanted it to," he added, "I can now travel as a simple citizen."

President De Alvar called on Señor Alessandri last evening.

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the Constitution. It is a prerogative which the courts have assumed, under what is known as common law and it is not taken away from them by legislative enactment. In fact, that was declared the purpose of one of the sections of the Clayton Act, passed during the first Wilson administration with a majority of Republicans voting in favor of it. The question is still agitated only because of the attitude the courts have taken toward that act.

## SPEEDIER COURT WORK BACKED IN CALIFORNIA

By a Staff Correspondent  
AVALON, Calif., Sept. 13—Recommendations that court procedure in California be made more speedy, especially in the handling of criminal cases, will be made to the Legislature by the California Bar Association, it has been decided by members at the fifteenth annual convention of the association now in session here. Maj. W. K. Tuller of Los Angeles, who urged this recommendation upon the body, said in this connection:

"The most efficient way for criminal law to deter crime is by bringing about speedy justice to offenders. Under the present conditions about five months elapses from the time a criminal is sentenced until he is tried again on appeal. In England 30 days is considered a long time and the same conditions should exist in this country."

## WOMEN LAUNCH DRIVE AGAINST CHILD LABOR

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Plans for a campaign to send men and women to state legislatures who are pledged to vote for ratification of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution were announced here today by the Women's Committee for the Child Labor Amendment, representing 18 national women's organizations. The committee said it was issuing a "ratification campaign textbook" to refute misleading statements made by opponents of the amendment.

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### W. E. Best

Works Manager, Remington Cash Register

"The smoothness of the motor was a revelation. The driver increased the speed from 15 miles an hour to approximately 45 miles and, as far as I could detect, with no vibration. It would seem that the balancer is doing the trick and gives six-cylinder operation as far as smoothness is concerned."

### Hiram P. Maxim

President, Maxim Silencer Company

"The Lanchester Balancer certainly takes out the vibration. It makes the motor smoother than most of the six and eight-cylinders on the road today."

### Maurice Olley

Rolls-Royce, Production Manager

"From the demonstration there is no doubt that the elimination of the inherent harmonic vibration, by means of the rotating balancer, has been attained in practice to a degree which is very satisfactory to the passenger."

Willys-Knight scores again. To its famous sleeve-valve engine, that improves with use, it adds a perfection long sought by many motor cars—the elimination of vibration.

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Holt Overland Co., 326 Mass. Ave., Cambridge  
Magnet Motor Car Company, 740 Pine Hill Ave., Dorchester, Mass.  
Myrtle Garage, Cor. Howe & Lynde Sts., Everett  
Ryder Park Fire Garage, 1201 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park  
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Rollinsdale Overland Co., 20 Belgrade Ave., Roslindale  
Stevens Stearns Motor Car Co., Inc., 68 Dover St., West Somerville  
Frank A. Ryan, 700 Main Street, Waltham  
Molton Motor Sales, 14 Pine St., Waltham  
Washington Motor Car Company, 31 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown  
Wellesley Overland Co., 69 Central St., Wellesley  
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Wm. A. Pasley, Wollaston

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Also showing the Hickson assemblage of attire for the drawing room, street and field, including afternoon and evening gowns, tailored suits and frocks, daytime costumes, hats and odd dress accessories.

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## JOINT SELLING PLAN FAVORED BY FISHERMEN

Co-operative Marketing of Sea Food Deemed Need of Industry

Co-operative marketing of sea food in much the same method as that used successfully in other lines of necessities, proposed by the Fishermen's Union of the Atlantic, a labor organization of men engaged in operating fishing vessels, has gained wide attention and the movement reached such proportions that vessel owners and wholesale dealers are investigating the possibilities of the plan. A committee, appointed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to consider the general fish situation, has given much attention and discussion to the proposal.

President Coolidge, in response to appeals from the Fishermen's Union, for support of the plan, writes that he has been much interested in the movement to organize industry on a co-operative marketing basis and that he feels that such a move in the fish industry will promote its best interests. He continues:

Letter From President

Your program undoubtedly looks to every fisherman, producer, and consumer, as every proper co-operative movement does. The New England fisherman has been long in the training ground for a race of seafaring people, whose superior will not be found on any of the world's coasts. Anything that will contribute to advance the interest of this splendid community of men who have made their way have done so much for the national welfare, deserves all commendation.

I am convinced that a practical program of co-operation can be worked out in this industry, and wish you and your associates to know that you have all my good wishes in your efforts.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) CALVIN COOLIDGE.

Methods of marketing fresh fish have changed but little in the past century, while almost all other lines of business, industry, commerce, or other endeavor have advanced with time. Fish interests admit this to be a fact and have made efforts to stimulate business by different methods of handling their product, distributing it, advertising and along other lines, from time to time. Practically every plan outlined in the co-operative marketing theory has been attempted at similar times in recent years by the fish interests, even to the combination that brought grand jury indictments and jail sentences for some of the South Boston dealers.

Combinations under the co-operative marketing theory, are not capitalistic combines, and are, therefore, not subject to anti-trust laws and some well-posted men in the trade express the belief that the fisherman themselves have hit upon the one idea that will permit large scale handling of fresh fish with the advantages of big organization.

Opposition to the plan is found among the fish dealers, boat owners and big interests at the South Boston Fish Pier. They are skeptical, but at the same time, sufficiently aroused to the importance and possible feasibility of the plan, that they are guarded in their opposition and refuse to discuss it openly.

Mr. Hoover an Advocate

The plan, apparently started by Henry Wise, a Boston lawyer and attorney for the Fishermen's Union, has been favored by Aaron Spapiro, organizer of similar plans in other lines, and by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. The project would arrange for a co-operative association to buy the fish of the various vessels at a flat rate, thus tending to stabilize prices and prevent sharp fluctuations in value.

Vessel captains would be under contract to sell to the co-operative association only, and at the rate specified as fair market value. The association would handle the fish, store it in storage houses, built or bought for the purpose, and distribute it as widely as possible, with advertising and other programs adopted to build up a constant market.

The Chamber of Commerce committee has not submitted any report on this phase of the situation, though they have held several meetings at which the project has been discussed and addressed by those seeking to promote the plan. The committee is: Henry F. Kendall, chairman; Frank A. Black, W. Irving Bullard, Thomas J. Carroll, Lockett G. Coleman, J. Manuel Marshall, Dana Ward and John C. Wheeler.

## LARGE ENROLLMENT AT M. A. C. FORECAST

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College, with an enlarged faculty, has prepared to receive an increased enrollment next Wednesday. Freshmen have been instructed to report Monday. For the first year class more applicants than ever enrolled. Last year have already applied for admission and the registrar's office has announced that the class will probably be about 20 per cent larger than last year, when 125 men matriculated.

Among the new members of the faculty are Dr. C. H. Werkman, formerly of Iowa State College, who will be an assistant professor. Dr. J. B. Nelson, coming from the University of Missouri, will also be an assistant professor. Arthur W. Phillips, formerly of Harvard, will join the chemistry department. Prentiss French, a graduate of the Harvard school of landscape architecture, will teach in the department of landscape gardening.

## VETERAN CYCLISTS RIDE ON 35TH ANNUAL TRIP

Capt. Walter G. Kendall, Fred J. Perrault and Theodore Rothie, three veteran members of the Boston Bicycle Club, took their thirty-fifth annual "Wheel About the Hub" yesterday. Others riding in automobiles. Starting at 10 o'clock from Warren Street and Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, the three cyclists rode through Cool-

idge Corner, to Beacon Street, Needham, Dedham, Milton Hill, to Mansfield Tavern, where they remained last night. They continue to Atlantic today.

The members of the club who rode in automobiles and who many times have made the trip by bicycle, included Frank D. Wilde of Newton, H. W. Kelt of Brookline, Allen W. Swan of New Bedford, Walter E. Swan of Dorchester, Quincy Kilby of Brookline, F. Kelley of Boston, A. G. Fisher of New Haven, Walter E. Nielsen of Milton, Charles W. Reed and J. Rush Green of Somerville, Fred Stark of Dorchester, and J. J. Feitt of Melrose.

## LARGE POTATO CROP FORECAST

Statisticians Say Yield Will Be 412,761,000 Bushels

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special).—On conditions existing on Sept. 1, the United States crop statisticians at the station here forecast a United States potato crop of 412,761,000 bushels, against a production of 412,392,000 bushels last year and an average of 390,722,000 in the last five years.

The New England crop Sept. 1 promises 41,971,000 bushels, against 33,488,000 August 1, 47,162,000 harvested last year and 40,431,000 the 1919-1923 average. The crop increased considerably the past month in Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, declined somewhat in New Hampshire from continued drought, and stood still in Rhode Island.

The frost-killed and the other commercial counties of Maine the crop is mostly in fine condition and although about 10 days later than usual is growing rapidly. Late blight in very limited areas is reported from a few places, but seems unlikely to cause much damage. Improved seed used this year is resulting in much better quality and considerably higher yields.

The production of certified seed promises to be much larger in the northeastern producing regions than last year's large crop. Acreage especially in Maine is much larger this year and good yields generally are likely.

## BUS ISSUE RAISED IN CITY CAMPAIGN

Better Transportation Club Organizing in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special).—Restoration of the jitney bus service abolished here last May by act of the Mayor, may become a leading issue of the coming municipal campaign. Plans have been made to form a "Better Transportation Club," which will invite aspirants for the mayoralty nomination to address the members and may go to the length of putting a ticket of its own in the field, it was stated last night. The club is to be in working form by the first of October.

In several industrial sections the removal of the busses was felt to be a serious inconvenience, and their restoration would be welcomed. Taken in conjunction with the move by the street railway company for removal of the busses, the club is devoted to new prominence among municipal issues, and transportation may cut an important figure in the elections.

Development of this issue depends somewhat on the outcome of the street car company's petition for 10-cent fares, now pending with the Public Utilities Commission. This body has again postponed the date when the fare boost may become effective, this time until Sept. 21.

## RIGHT OF GARAGE CO. TO BUILD IS UPHOLD

Refusal to deny the Queensberry Realty Company right to erect a 300-car garage on Queensberry Street, near Jersey Street, was handed down by the Superior Court yesterday by Judge John D. McLaughlin. He dismissed three bills of equity asking for injunctions restraining the company from building on the grounds that the garage would violate the provisions of the zoning law, pointing out that the sanction to build was granted before the law went into effect, even though the actual building permit was issued after this effective date.

There has been opposition to the garage from the time it was first proposed to build it last May, when a half dozen owners of abutting property appeared at the hearing of objections held by the street commissioners. Later it was discovered that other residential and commercial interests in the vicinity were opposed, although they filed no formal protest. These included Simmons College, which has a dormitory adjoining the disputed site; Notre Dame Academy, the Unitarian Church of the Disciples, which would be almost directly in the rear of the garage, and the Kilsyth Realty Trust, which sponsored one of the bills of equity filed yesterday.

The location in question is only a few blocks away from the site of the proposed new wholesale concentration terminal at Audubon Road and Brookline Avenue, which is being opposed vigorously by residents of the section.

## UNITARIANS TO MEET

DEERFIELD, Mass., Sept. 13 (Special).—More than 100 Unitarian ministers will gather here next Monday for the Unitarian Ministers' Institute. Relations of the minister to church and community will be discussed, and some of the best-known leaders in the church are expected to speak. The sessions will continue until Thursday.

## LEVIATHAN COMING AGAIN

The United States liner Leviathan, the largest steamer flying the American flag, will return in two weeks for its second visit to the South Boston dry dock within six weeks. It is expected that it will remain only a day for the installation of the new propeller which had not been received when the repair work was done on it more than a month ago.

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## Connecticut State Forester Issues a Warning to People

Million and Half Acres of Land Going to Waste While Industries Import Raw Material

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 13 (Special).—Pointing out to the people of Connecticut that the industries of the State are becoming more and more dependent upon raw material from distant points and urging them to awaken to the need of forestry development, Austin F. Hawes, state forester, in a statement to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that Connecticut has 1,500,000 acres of land suitable for timber growing on the same intensive and profitable scale as is grown in France, Switzerland and Belgium. He said:

Airplane photographs of sections of this state show extensive areas without habitation. If one will take the trouble to explore the back of the state as around Glastonbury, prosperous communities of Italian farmers have sprung up who are raising fruits. There are other communities of recently arrived Europeans and, of course, the better farm regions are still inhabited by the old New England stock, but the number of domestic animals is steadily decreasing and consequently more land is being brought into production. What is being done with this land? Practically nothing.

Great Industrial State

Connecticut is a great industrial state. Its large cities, New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Britain, and such smaller cities as Danbury, Meriden, Manchester, Torrington, New London and Norwich are all teeming with flourishing manufacturing industries which have been gradually developed from the small beginnings of former days. Yet there is not one of these industries which has any inherent reason for making Connecticut its home today. The great brass industry of the Naugatuck valley is an outgrowth of the early tin peddling business and relies upon copper imported from distant states.

The silk industry was started in the late 18th century, when silk worms were being raised on local mulberry trees. Today all of the raw silk is imported from abroad. In the same way, numerous industries using cotton, silver, and iron all secure their raw materials from other states and all of the fuel used in the process of manufacture is imported. If the American continent were divided into small competing nations, as is Europe, and each of these was selfish in the use of its raw materials, Connecticut would be an almost barren country without industry and with few people.

Time was when every hillside here and there, where the woods were turned out for furniture, or wagons or carriages equal to any in the world. Today the old Windsor chairs are among the most highly prized finds of the antique collector. The little village of Riverton, once a center of the furniture industry, is a thing of the past. The furniture of the Civil War era which is sought everywhere by collectors, is made in Connecticut. The furniture of the factories of Grand Rapids or Gardner and these factories import raw materials from foreign lands hundreds of miles distant. What does a state which prides itself on its great manufacturing centers do to keep up the native industries of its hillside communities? Practically nothing.

Imported From Distance

Here is a small compact state with a dense population crowded into a few centers in need annually of a great quantity of lumber and wood products, which are now imported from distant forests. But within the limits of this little State so like some of the European countries, there are 1,500,000 acres of land suitable for timber growing on the same intensive and profitable scale as is in France and Belgium. The climate and soil are favorable. Valuable tree species are native. The transportation problem is simple because of the numerous railroads and splendid highways.

Something more is needed than protection of the forests, important as are those measures. We need a change of attitude. We must cease thinking of the forest as a source of raw material for the production of goods. Enough cordwood can be produced through thinning to take care of our requirements. The customary way is always the easiest. Foresters are being persuaded to leave their best trees for fifty or more years if they can sell them for cordwood at twenty-five years? The best way to insure the longevity of trees for advanced growth is through a kind of ownership that can afford to wait. The forest is like a water company can do this. So can the Government, whether national, state or municipal. The forest tracts in Connecticut are not sufficiently large to appeal to the Federal Government. There are, however, many sections where a tract varying from one to twenty thousand acres could be acquired.

Scarcely 10,000 Acres Acquired

The program of the Connecticut Forestry Association contemplates the acquisition by the state of 200,000 acres or about one-seventh of the total forest area of the State. Scarcely 10,000 acres have been acquired. The people have not yet awakened to the need of this program. Appropriations have been inadequate. An attempt will be made in the next General Assembly to secure a bond issue to finance such a program of acquisition.

Two town forests have thus far been established. Doubtless, there will be many more as soon as the idea gains headway. Both state and town forests have a value for recreational purposes equal, in many cases, to their value for timber production.

Through the example set by these public forests and through the protection afforded by the protective associations many land owners will be induced to grow timber as a business. We need better tax laws to encourage investment in timber growing, and better methods for marketing our woods products.

These problems will be gradually worked out, and in time the business of timber raising and the industries using the native timber so raised will become the backbone of a new prosperity in rural Connecticut.

to materially. Further, the estimated per car consumption of gasoline in the country for 1924, on which the price jump of last January was largely based, has been at a lower rate than was apparently estimated at that time.

Foregoing information the commission is unable to intelligently advise complainants as to the justification for the present price of gasoline in Massachusetts. The commission desires to ascertain whether or not the price of gasoline in Massachusetts is higher than in other states, and if so, whether it is justifiable. Therefore you are requested to advise it in regard to the cost of gasoline in other states, the amount you handle, the margin you collect for distributing this commodity, the service you render, together with the net profit you are getting a gallon.

If you sell gasoline in any other State than Massachusetts, do you charge a lower price than in this Commonwealth?

Any other information or data which you think would be of help or interest to the Commission in its effort to determine if the consumers of this commodity in Massachusetts are being unjustly treated would be appreciated.

## WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS

Established 1829  
3 PARK ST.  
Opp. the Common  
BOSTON

Our thrift talks in these advertisements have done you no good unless you have actually begun to save some of your money.

Start a Savings Account Now  
Next Interest Day Sept. 16—  
Deposits ..... Over \$19,921.000  
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Theological School, has been appointed assistant professor of ethics in the Crane Theological School and of German in the School of Liberal Arts. He has recently taught at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Rudolph Bennett, former De Paul University instructor, has been added to the biology department.

Filling the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Prof. Clarence P. Houston, Dr. J. R. Calmes, Tufts '14, will head the department of physical education. Charles H. Downes, Tufts '21, and last year director of physical education in the public schools of Laconia, N. H., is added to the same department.

In the English department, Norman E. Nelson, formerly of the University of Illinois, has been added. Roy Stearns, graduate of Beloit, and a recent graduate student of Harvard, becomes instructor in economics. Dr. Herbert V. Neal, professor of zoology, has been named dean of the graduate school to succeed Prof. Charles E. Fay, resigned. Professor Fay will, however, continue as Wade professor of modern languages.

Halford L. Hoskins, Dixon professor of American history, has returned from a six months' leave of absence, during which he studied in Europe. Alfred C. Lane, Pearson professor of English, who spent the summer in England, and Courtney Bruerton, professor of modern languages, who has been in France for the past few months, are both returning to the staff this fall.

## Frankfort Opens Summer School

Guests Welcome British

Guests, Who Resume Visits Began in 1909

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Aug. 27 (Special Correspondence).—In continuation of pre-war arrangements, a German-English summer school has just been held at Frankfort-on-Main. English guests are members of the Workers' Educational Association, the Germans of diverse trade-unions.

The program included visits to nearly all institutions of social, economic, and cultural significance at Frankfort itself, as well as in the surrounding neighborhood, besides courses of lectures on recent political and economic developments in England and Germany. Among the lecturers were Prof. F. W. Cuthbertson (Southampton), Dr. Arthur Feiler and Dr. Ernst Kann, sub-editors of the Frankfurter Zeitung, and Professor Zichen, who is at the head of the Frankfort school department.

The opening of the summer school took place in the over-crowded hall of the Frankfort Home for Adult Education (Volksbildungshaus). The president of the Frankfort association, Dr. Epstein, welcomed the English guests and referred to the former visits paid by them, the first of which dates back as far as 1909, when nearly all the guests were members of the well-known Rochdale Pioneers and which visit in 1911 was followed by about 100 German workmen. On this occasion Ramsay MacDonald addressed them.

Dr. Epstein concluded by saying that he regarded the Frankfort Summer School of 1924 as another link in the chain of the movement which hopes to overcome the dark powers of war and to make the path clear for a real understanding between nations.

Prof. F. W. Cuthbertson thanked the German hosts for the kind reception given to the English guests. He professed to be glad that it had at last become possible to meet again his friends and not as members of two nations at war with each other. It is not necessary that all of us should sing in unison, but we ought to try and sing as much in harmony with each other as possible. He extended to the Frankfort friends a hearty invitation to visit England.

## IMMIGRATION LAW HITS JAMAICA HARD

MONTEGO BAY, Jamaica, Aug. 30 (Special Correspondence).—The new immigration law has hit all classes in Jamaica very hard, as over 500 had planned to sail for America in the near future. It is understood that Mr. Honnahan, the American consul, is on his way to Washington. If any arrangement can be arrived at with the Government.

There are scores of Jamaicans now in the island who are home on visit and who have resided in America from 10 to 20 years, some of them owning property and with all their interests there. It remains to be seen how the law will affect these individuals, and great anxiety is being felt in many quarters.

## WALK-OVER'S FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

A new kind of oxford

The first shoe style to combine a short vamp and round toe with a low heel, is the Walk-Over Pag oxford. It is the daintiest little oxford that ever caredressed pretty feet.

PUG  
Triple eyelet oxford tie, in tan calfskin, autumn's preferred lustre leather.

1830

Walk-Over Shops

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## TRADE AT HOME, 'N. E. WEEK' AIM

Expert Warns New England Approaches Dependence on Other States

Farmers and market gardeners will share equally with the manufacturers and other industries in the advantages which "New England Week," Sept. 15 to 20, is expected to produce by way of increasing trade and stabilizing markets, according to plans announced today by Clarence E. Hansen, chairman of the grocery trade committee, and Alton E. Briggs, chairman of the market committee.

The organized effort to render substantial assistance to New England agriculture is the result of a survey of farming conditions by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture, who pointed to the urgent need of patronizing the farmers of the New England states, if this territory is not to become dependent upon agricultural imports. Dr. Gilbert outlines the situation in the following statement:

The materials that the farmer uses have increased steadily in cost since 1913, without a corresponding increase in the price that he receives for what he produces. This trend has been steady, but this summer has seen conditions develop which have deprived him of what market he had left for a number of his crops.

Carrots, beets, lettuce and spinach have come in from Texas, California and the eastern part of Virginia at a time when the Massachusetts truck-grower had reason to expect to get the early season prices for these things of his own raising. Instead of realizing this hope, he found the market flooded with out-of-state produce.

Acres of lettuce met with a similar fate because only 10 cents a bushel box was bid for it in Boston, although California lettuce was selling briskly at 10 cents the head and ordinary lettuce raised outside Massachusetts was bringing 5 cents the head. This is bound to be a deterrent to future planting unless the market rouses itself to some interest in the future of the Massachusetts farmer.

As further indication of the extent to which outside produce is being purchased in Boston alone, it was pointed out that in 1920 California shipped 43 carloads of lettuce here and Florida 62. In 1923 the figures were respectively 471 and 80 carloads. Thus far this year California has sent 266 carloads and Florida 22. The estimated value of California lettuce shipped to Boston in 1923 was \$512,120, and from Florida \$88,828. New York lettuce was sold recently in the Boston market at 75 cents a crate.

Preparatory to the opening of "New England Week" when all New Englanders will be urged to buy New England products on every possible occasion, the farming situation is being taken under consideration in conference between the Boston City Committee and representative agricultural men throughout New England. The aim will be to direct the same support to the farmers as to the manufacturers.

## NEWBURY SEMINARY PLANS CELEBRATION

Parent of B. U. Theology School Founded in 1834

NEWBURY, Vt., Sept. 13 (Special).—Founding of the first Methodist Episcopal Theological Seminary in the United States will be celebrated here on Sept. 15, which is the date of the opening 90 years ago of the old Newbury Seminary, parent to the Montpelier Seminary of today and of the Boston University School of Theology.

Methodism is joining in a program in memory of the early founders of this church school. The faculty and alumni of the University and of Montpelier Seminary are taking a special interest in the services which will be held under the direction of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hatch, president of Montpelier Seminary. Representative of the University and of Montpelier Seminary are taking a special interest in the services which will be held under the direction of the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hatch, president of Montpelier Seminary.

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of the Boston University School of Theology.

Established as a branch of Newbury Seminary in 1841, the theological institute was transferred in 1847 to Concord, N. H., where it remained for 20 years, during which time scores of students were trained for the Methodist ministry, many of whom afterward became famous as church leaders. In 1867, the theological seminary was removed to Boston, to take advantage of the more accessible location and the better advantages for study which it was realized even then that the city offered.

## NORTH-SOUTH ROAD MAY EASE TRAFFIC

Proposal Would Shunt Heavy Service Around City

Investigation of the "feasibility" desirability, location and cost of a parkway and boulevard from the West Roxbury Parkway to the Galen Street bridge at Watertown, to pass through the West Roxbury district, Brookline, and Newton via Brookline park reservation and Hammond's Pond Woods, by the Division of Metropolitan Planning began yesterday afternoon in the State House under resolution of the last Legislature.

William P. Morse, city engineer, and George E. Steward, street commissioner of Newton, both favored a plan propounded by E. Rogers, engineer of the planning division. John L. Bates, formerly Governor, outlined legislation on this general proposition since 1908. He favored a plan which would enable the heavy traffic going north and south of Boston to be handled without its having to pass through any of the congested parts of the city and he believed that Mr. Rogers' plan with slight modifications would solve the problem.

John Hamilton of the West Roxbury Citizens' Association favored continuing the link from South Street to Hammond Street, Newton, and said that the abutters should pay for much of this as the betterments to their properties in many cases would be considerable.

John W. Bartlett, city solicitor of Newton, said that distinct betterments should be assessed, but that Newton should not have to pay anything for the widening of Commonwealth Avenue within its limits because the resulting benefit is not to that municipality nor to its citizens. Abbott Rice of Newton, state Senator, Renton Whidden of Brookline, and Thomas Mullen of West Roxbury spoke in favor of the general proposition.</



## CASTLETON CUT-OFF PROJECT TO EASE EAST-WEST FREIGHT

(Continued from Page 1)

line of the Hudson division on the east side of the river and the river division of the West Shore Railroad on the opposite bank, as well as the Boston & Albany at Niverville. Three distinct projects are under way:

1. There is the connecting railroad, 23 miles long, connecting Stuyvesant, on the east shore of the Hudson and 10 miles south of Castleton, to Unionville on the west shore.
2. The spectacular bridge. It is double tracked throughout, concrete floored on approaches, and rises with its two steel spans of 600 and 400 feet respectively, 135 feet above the river high tide mark.
3. Freight terminal yards at Selkirk, west of the river, with ultimate capacity of 20,000 cars and trackage to match.

By the completion of the bridge, Albany will no longer be subjected to the noise and smoke of many of its former switching locomotives. New England will receive more expeditious freight service while the removal of the railroad "bottle-neck" at West Albany will provide a freer flow of traffic and more efficient movement of trains.

Some passenger trains eventually may be routed over the bridge, for while the actual mileage saved will be only four miles under that of the present line, and the importance of the city of Albany could not justify the sending of all the fast trains around it, yet the scenic value of the bridge route may result in a demand for a service of this character.

### Navigation Unobstructed

From the bridge one can see for miles up and down the Hudson River, with undulating hills on either side as the background. From a steamer the concrete supports and steel girders—one of which weighed 55 tons—rise commandingly. With the exception of the Poughkeepsie railroad bridge, the new structure is the only one across the Hudson south of Albany.

Early objections to the bridge on the ground that it might interfere with navigation have been removed and not only the permission but the active co-operation of the War Department engineers has been received. Its height, in comparison with the present Albany bridge, will eliminate delays encountered at the latter point by the opening of the draw, amounting to eight or ten hours a day, during the nine months the river is free for navigation.

Freight from Boston approaches Albany at an elevation of more than 100 feet above the Hudson River. To continue westward at present this freight has to descend the grade, cross the river at little more than sea level and climb the grade which leads to Schenectady, about 200 feet above sea level.

By the new route freight from Boston when it reaches the new connection will continue at level, cross the new bridge at an elevation of 135 feet above the river, and after reclassification at the new freight yards continue over the West Shore tracks. Freight from New York, destined for the west, instead of requiring a pusher engine at Albany will begin to ascend the grade at Stuyvesant on the east shore by the new line, and will swing onto the bridge at Castleton, nine miles above, virtually at the level at which it will continue west.

### Big Selkirk Yards

The line rises gradually on the hills which in some places are 80 feet in height, and through cuts often 70 feet deep, where the blue clay formation presented the most difficult of engineering problems to avert slides. The road sweeps inland, joining the south (or eastbound) track, which has been carried over the main line on a "jumpover" to eliminate a cross-over at Schodack.

Just before going on the bridge, the connection of the Boston & Albany joins the New York Central's Hudson division tracks, while on the western shore of the river the tracks lead to the big Selkirk yards. Here the trains are to be classified by being pushed up a hill from the crest of which cars are cut off and switched by their own weight to the proper tracks in the yards below, from which the newly made up-trains are pulled up to the dispatching or "advance" yards, their crews assigned to them, and the movement to the west continued. Eastbound the procedure is the same, the yards being side by side, but operated as entirely separate units, thus making for speed in handling cars and trains.

The yards make connections with the West Shore Railroad at Havana, the new line under its official name of the "Hudson River Connecting Railroad," being 23 miles in length.

The new yard will be kept busy. The present Albany yards dispatch 4400 cars on an average every day, divided fairly evenly between the Boston & Albany and the New York Central's two divisions between New York and Albany. Most of this traffic will be handled through the new yard, thus avoiding the present expense of cutting trains into as many as three sections for the hill out of Albany, where two engines often are assigned to each section over the 1.5 per cent grade at that point.

### Quarters for Workmen

Provisions have been made for the employees who will work in the yards or whose trains will terminate there. A big Y. M. C. A. has been built, with parlors for games, motion pictures and reading, 104 sleeping rooms and dining facilities, the building facing a spacious graded lawn with baseball fields in the rear.

"The intention of the railroad," said a railroad official who guided a party over the site recently, "is to make it a good, comfortable place for crews stopping here, so that the men won't have to go up to Albany." During the construction work the 2000 men on the work have received meals at less than cost.

The two roundhouses with 30 and 32 stalls, respectively, the car and engine repair shops with new and modern equipment and the flood lights in the yard which diffuse the light effectively, the plant where fruit and produce cars are iced, all have been designed with a view to economy in operation as well as ease and convenience to the men employed.

The "Castleton Cut-Off" was conceived by A. H. Smith, formerly president of the New York Central lines, who foresaw not only the expansion of his own railroad but of the terri-

tory which it serves, and who planned the bridge as a means of averting needless congestion.

The bridge itself, with three concrete supports and more than a score of steel supports, did not present unusual engineering tasks, although it was necessary to go down 50 feet to strike a rock foundation to carry the 23,000 tons weight of fabricated steel and to support the heaviest engines and trains that will pass over it.

While the sliding clay on the east bank presents a constant problem, Mr. Jordan, the chief engineer, has solved the problem by taking out the ground at the top of the cuts and thus removing the load which was constantly shifting. The precision which must be exercised in bridge building is indicated by the use of hydraulic jacks to keep the bridge to within one-eighth of an inch of grade.

The work has been done partly by the railroad forces and, in part, by contracting companies, under the supervision of the railroad engineers, George A. Harwood, vice-president in charge of developments and improvements and G. W. Kirtledge, chief engineer, with Mr. Jordan, in immediate charge of the work.

## MACMILLAN PARTY SAILS FOR FREEPORT

Bowdoin Expected to Reach Home Port Sept. 20

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 13—Donald B. MacMillan, Arctic explorer, has sailed from Battle Harbor, Labrador, for Freeport, Me., in his schooner Bowdoin, according to word received here yesterday. The party expected to reach Freeport on Sept. 20.

The Bowdoin reached Battle Harbor on Wednesday, after nearly 15 months in the far north, where explorations in Ellesmere Land and many observations were to be made.

Although, upon his arrival, Captain MacMillan declared his expedition a success, he was reticent regarding the actual results. It was understood that the Carnegie Institute at Washington, D. C., which sent a representative with the exploring party, would continue research based upon observations in terrestrial magnetism and atmospheric electricity begun on a previous trip.

## DANISH EXCHANGE OF ART FOR GOODS DECIDED SUCCESS

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 25 (Special Correspondence)—People were very skeptical when the scheme, published in The Christian Science Monitor of July 25, of arranging a regular "exchange" exhibition of works of art where tradespeople and others could buy and pay for these works of art, not in money, but in commodities of the most varied description, was put forward. The skeptics, however, have been silenced, for the venture has already proved a decided success. The state has lent some premises admirably suited for exhibits, and a large illustrated catalog has been issued.

The society at its start comprised 227 artist members, 196 painters, 18 sculptors and 13 architects, among them several professors of the Royal Academy and other eminent artists. A number of trade societies and unions of the most divergent nature, more than 50, have also joined the society, among them those of the tailors and chimney sweeps, piano-makers and butchers, job masters and bakers, goldsmiths and ladies' hairdressers, automobile manufacturers, furriers, etc.

Business, however, is not confined to the above branches, but has been transacted with teachers, landlords, dentists, vacuum cleaners, perambulator manufacturers, and so on. Every month the exhibition is renewed and the results show that there is no doubt that it is being arranged with skill and judgment.

## TEXTILE WORKERS HEAD IS RE-ELECTED

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Thomas P. McMahon, of Providence, R. I., was unanimously reelected president of the United Textile Workers of America yesterday at the concluding session of the organization's convention here.

New York City was selected for the 1925 convention, which will be held in September. James Starr, of Paterson, N. J., who has been vice-president since 1914, also was unanimously reelected, as was Mrs. Sara A. Conboy, of New York, secretary-treasurer since 1915. The convention elected three new members of the executive council, which is now composed of the following: John H. Powers, of Pawtucket, R. I.; John Hanley, Lowell, Mass.; Tobias Hall, Philadelphia; George H. White, Cohoes, N. Y.; George Hayes, Paterson; Arthur McDonald, Philadelphia; John Campos, Fall River, Mass.; William Conover, Manchester, N. H.; and William T. Robertson, Mooresville, N. C.

## PROHIBITION PROHIBITS DECLARES MINISTER

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—That prohibition does prohibit was the statement of the Rev. W. L. Lawrence, speaking at the Broadway Tabernacle last night. He cited facts taken from Government statistics in regard to British Columbia, a "Government sale Province." Sales of liquor in British Columbia during the last six months ending December, 1920, under prohibition were \$99,376. Sales during six months ending September, 1923, under Government control were \$5,517,624. Yearly average of prisoners sent to Oakalla jail under prohibition, 51. Yearly average under Government sale, 1965. Yearly average of prisoners in penitentiary under prohibition, 61. Yearly average under Government 113.

### RELIEF WORK IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—As a measure of relief for the unemployed in Canada, the federal government is planning to have as much work as possible done during the winter, stated Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works in the Dominion Government, during a visit to Winnipeg. "Provinces, municipalities and private concerns in preparing plans for work next year will be urged to arrange for at least some of it to be done during the winter months," Dr. King stated.

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—gathered from the places of their origination here and there on the globe and assembled together under the roof of B. Altman & Co. for the brief period before their dispatch to the homes of the ultra-smart

What-is-new in Millinery and Footwear, What-is-the-accepted-word in Blouses and Sportswear, What-is-good in those minor-major details: Gloves, Bags, Hosiery, Jewelry; What-is-loveliest in Negligees and Lingerie; What-is-the-season's-dictates in Furs; in summary, What-is-being-worn at the moment by the Devotee of the Mode is thus to be determined and obtained with simplicity . . . . by a visit to the Store of B. Altman & Co.

It is interesting to note that the ORIGINAL FRENCH MODELS for Autumn, 1924, will be shown on Monday, in the charming Salon of Imports on the Third Floor Wraps, Gowns and accessories of distinction and variety will be on display from the noted Parisian houses

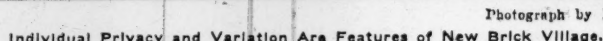


## Women's Clubs to Aid Girls to Apply Education in Home

### Knowledge Gained in College Should Operate to Betterment of Home, Says Leader

**C. B. BOWEN**  
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**I**T is natural that The Shepard Stores which have gained so enviable a reputation for giving sensational Oriental Rug Values should do almost the impossible at a time like this—The 59th Anniversary Sales.

**Group 2, Oriental Rugs, 16.45**  
A limited number of Ghordes, Ladiks, Anatolian prayer rugs, Yuruks and Pergamo, in widths from 3 to 4 feet and lengths from 5 to 6 feet 6 inches.

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Heavy, luxurious Kazaks, Kurdistans, Bidjars, Moussouls, Ghenjes, in

## The Shepard Stores

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## SUNSET STORIES

Judy, the Lighthouse Keeper's Daughter

A LITTLE girl stood high up on a rocky point and the wind blew through her tangled hair. She put her little brown hand up to shade her eyes and looked out over the ocean. A tiny white speck showed in the distance and the little girl began to hop about and dance with glee.

This was Judy, the lighthouse keeper's daughter. She lived far out in the ocean on a pile of rocks where the lighthouse was. She lived alone with her father and her mother in the bottom of the lighthouse. The white speck in the distance was a sailboat filled with her friends who came out one day each summer to see her. They could come only one day because the lighthouse island was so far out to sea.

By and by, the boat came close and Judy saw four little boys in white sailor suits waving to her. She ran quickly down the path that lead to the cove where the boat was landing. The little boys jumped out and pulled the boat up to the strip of sand.

"Hello!" said all the four little boys. "We've come to play with you today."

"Hurry," shouted Judy. "Come see my sea pool."

They followed her, barefoot, over rocks until they came to a shallow pool where Judy kept her sea treasures—beautiful sea-flowers that breathed and ate, little pink crabs, shells, turtles, bits of lovely seaweed, and an old snail who poked his head out to look at the children.

Then they put on little green bathing suits and dived from the rocks into the clear, cool water. The fishes swam away in astonishment at the tremendous splashing that went on. They lay on the sunny sand, jumped, and ran along the shore till they were quite dry.

A bell tinkled up at the lighthouse. "Dinner!" said Judy, and they went up and ate lots of bread and jam, and milk, and potatoes, and pink ice cream, and peanut butter, and chocolate cake.

"Now come for a sail with us," said the little boy who was so happy he could hardly sit still. They let her steer and went straight out.

up and said, "Ka-choo," and many other fishes, too. At last they came home to the island where the sun was setting, and the sail turned rosy pink.

They built a big bonfire on the rocky point and lay about on the little purple flowers that grew softly over the rocks.

"Oh such a grand day!" said one little boy.

"Perfect!" said another.

"Fine!" said another.

"The nicest yet!" said the littlest one.

"Oh come again soon. I shall miss you so!" called Judy, waving her hand from the point.

"Yes, yes, we surely will." And the four little boys sailed away home in the moonlight.

## The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog

LUCY gave me a good lecture this morning—said I was dragging my feet too much trash into the yard.

She was cleaning up the yard and came across a big bone I mislaid a few days ago. I was glad to get hold of it again and I lambled about and barked where it would be safe and out of everybody's way.

Then I hurried back to see if she had found any more.

She didn't say anything so I took it for granted that none had been found. Not having anything in particular to do I decided to look around a little myself.

Well, I failed to locate any bones but I found the Boss' base ball bat that he has been searching for the last few days—I'll bet he will be happy when he hears about it, too!

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## When the Summer Ends

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

FOR the lover of birds, each season has its special charm. No one will deny the sprightly joy with which we welcome the return of our feathered friends during the unfolding days of spring. Throughout the summer months we are blessed with the presence everywhere of hosts of songsters. Some are in gay colors; others, and among them some of the most tuneful, are soberly clad in dainty dresses of black and gray, yet, withal, each possessing a beauty all its own. How lonely would be the summer days without the birds; and with them what delight is ours!

The season of song is pretty nearly past by the twentieth of August, when is noted a decided change among the migrants. By that date the young of the most part are grown to maturity; but the adult plumage is not generally donned until the second year. By mid-August the more delicate of the warblers begin to leave the marsh and the woods of northern New England and Canada to travel all the way to the tropics, in many cases even so far as Brazil! A long journey, indeed, for these tiny travelers, and one frequently fraught with many dangers. Yet despite all the vicissitudes of this far journeying, they return in goodly numbers in the spring days, eager for the season's activities. How extensive is the mortality among the migratory birds we know not, but it is certain that it is very great, and sometimes the ranks of a given species are sadly depleted in the journeyings to and from their northern homes.

**The Warblers' Early Start.** By mid-August this year I began to hear unfamiliar notes about our trees and shrubs which I recognized as the call notes of the warblers, of which we had had but faint glimpses as they journeyed north in May. Black and white warblers, the myrtles and the magnolias, redstarts and chestnut-sided warblers came through, working their unhurried way toward the southland.

The yellow warblers which nested in our shrubs became more active for a few days about the middle of August, then they, too, joined the passing throng. We did not see them depart; but one day, missing their sprightly notes and brilliant plumage, we knew they had gone. They had anticipated the cold season and were on their way to more genial climes.

**A Gang of Raiders.** Yesterday a veritable gang of raiders came through the tall white ash trees, the birds in the state of row along our western line. They were first heralded by the shrieks of a half dozen blue jays which acted as forerunners to the band of grackles which came in scores, apparently for the purpose of seed. The ash trees, now fully grown though still green. The grackles, old and young, the latter with dull black coats presenting nothing of the resplendent iridescence of the adult males in spring, were escorted by a large band of starlings which seemed to act as a sort of body-guard to the grackles, while at the same time they lost no opportunity to torage themselves.

The starlings in large flocks at this time of year nest about the neighborhood, and so are familiar with all the country hereabouts. Perhaps it was because of this that they undertook to furnish escort to the more timid grackles. Down to the pool flew the jays, lighting on the low limbs of the willows and the stakes which held up the more delicate of the flowers; encouraged by the flow of jay talk, which we did not at all understand, the grackles swarmed about the pool and, with the starlings, threw up spray like a miniature water wheel. How happy they were, and how fearless! Now and then, as I moved my chair to a more favorable point for observation, they showed a little alarm, but for the most part they went about their activities as unconcerned as though they were far from human habitation and the marauding cat, which is one of their greatest enemies.

Jays, grackles, and starlings are not classed as particularly desirable birds, because of certain bad habits which they are supposed to possess; but they are quite welcome here, even though the starlings with the robins do deplete our crop of cherries and berries, is not nature's bounty for them as well as for mankind? Not a sparrow falcon unseen, we are told, and surely the harvest which nature generously supplies is for all in need of it. For more than an hour the grackles and their companions were about, quite filling the air with calls and chuckings which while not exactly melodious, yet possess a charm that is quite unmitigable. Then on they went to the neighbors' yards, there no doubt to repeat their experiences.

Several families of robins which were reared about our place have disappeared, probably having joined others in the vicinity for that season of roving in flocks which precedes their southward flight. The robins usually remain until cold weather drives them out, and a few living in sheltered places stay through the winter. How wonderful it must be to journey about wholly unencumbered, and to select the time and conditions of travel with the greatest freedom! The birds have many valuable lessons for mortals, and none, perhaps, is of greater importance than the example of joy arising from freedom unrestricted by possession of material things which inevitably encumber and delay. And yet the poet was assured that

He who from zone to zone  
Guides through the boundless sky thy  
In the long way that I must tread alone  
Will guide my steps aright.

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## Wigs and the Theater

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, Aug. 12

NO SERIOUS playgoer should ever pass by Mr. Clarkson's without stopping. His window is one of London's best side-shows, and its display is a guide to the next-to-the-latest fashion in things theatrical. "Old wigs for the new noddies" whispered an elderly gentleman who stood next to me in the crowd of gazers last time I stopped. Then he walked away disgustedly. I suppose one would, if one were what he looked like—a respectable manager of a respectable West-End theater. For here was the credible Mr. Clarkson, without whom no reasonable producer can produce (who ever saw a London theater program omitting from its list the "Wigs by Clarkson") sitting in the reaction against realism. Here was this window, which has so long reflected the drawing-room drama's best, flaming with wonderful wigs made of every sort of stuff—glass, embroidery, flowers, strings, straw, wool, silk—everything but hair or anything intended to look like hair. Here wigs of all colors—pink, green, saffron, purple, orange, blue—everything but gray or blonde or brunette. Whatever would Sarah Bernhardt have said? One particularly wondered because there is a brass plate on Mr. Clarkson's shop that says, "The foundry of the stone to this building was laid in 1904 by Sarah Bernhardt."

And whatever would Talma have said—Talma, who began the present era of short-haired Europeans. He cut his hair in order to play the Roman rôle, Napoleon saw this and cut his in order to play his Roman rôle, and since then wigs are only worn by certain members of Parliament, bishops, ladies of old-fashioned, some gentlemen whose hair is scant, and actors and actresses. Garriek, too, would be shocked by Mr. Clarkson. It was Garriek who had put a stop to the practice of playing Hamlet in a peruke as Quin and Booth so loved to do, and invented that symbol of the realistic drama—the imitation head of natural hair.

In a wonderful book called "Placecosmos, or the Whole Art of Hairdressing," the theatrical wigs of Garriek's latter days are thus catalogued: "The judges, the comedy head of hair and the tragedy ditto; the silver locks, and the common gray; the carotid poll, and the yellow caxon; the savage black, and the Italian brown, and Shylock's and Falstaff's very different heads of hair."

So perhaps Mr. Clarkson is just trying to get back to the Greeks, who had wigs to fit over their masks, and so must surely have had non-natural ones; perhaps they were broad-stranded and massively shaped—as a frame for a face on a stage should be—rather like some of the fine ceremonial head-dresses that you see on Egyptian statues in museums.

It is to the museums all these new experiments in the theater go, if you follow them far enough. That is why, venturing about the corridors of the Victoria and Albert Museum one day after my visit to Mr. Clarkson's, I decided to have a wig hunt all to myself. Alas. After an hour of search all I found was one small curly dark-haired wig. "Worn," said the label, "by Thomas Coutts, founded

were reared about our place have disappeared, probably having joined others in the vicinity for that season of roving in flocks which precedes their southward flight. The robins usually remain until cold weather drives them out, and a few living in sheltered places stay through the winter. How wonderful it must be to journey about wholly unencumbered, and to select the time and conditions of travel with the greatest freedom! The birds have many valuable lessons for mortals, and none, perhaps, is of greater importance than the example of joy arising from freedom unrestricted by possession of material things which inevitably encumber and delay. And yet the poet was assured that

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# "Castleton Cut-Off" to Ease Freight Movement—"Combine" Reaps and Threshes



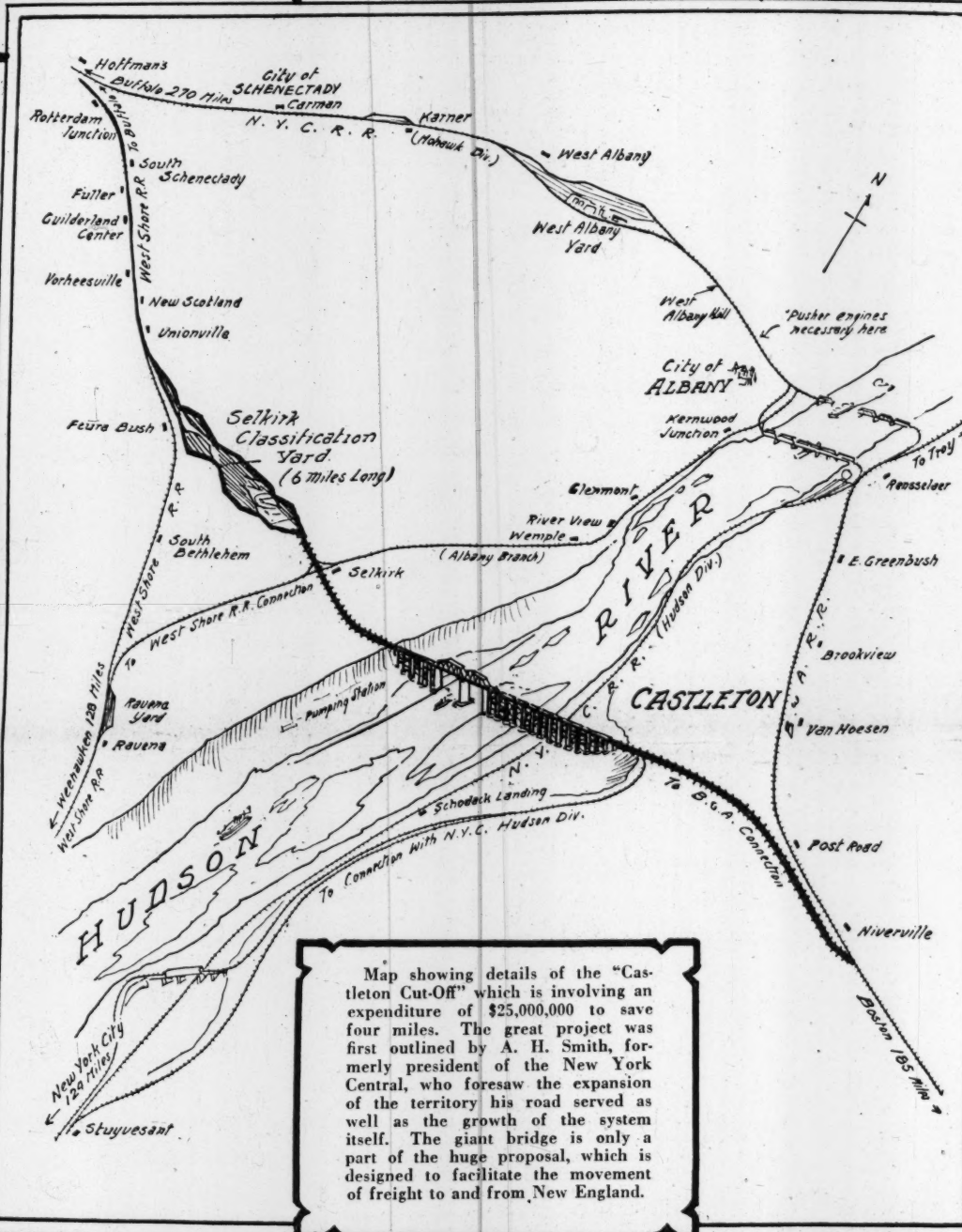
John W. Davis and Gov. Charles W. Bryan conferring on the steps of the Nebraska State Executive Mansion shortly before Mr. Davis left Lincoln for Denver. The photograph shown above records the first confab the Democratic Party standard bearers have enjoyed since the memorable 103-ballot convention in New York.



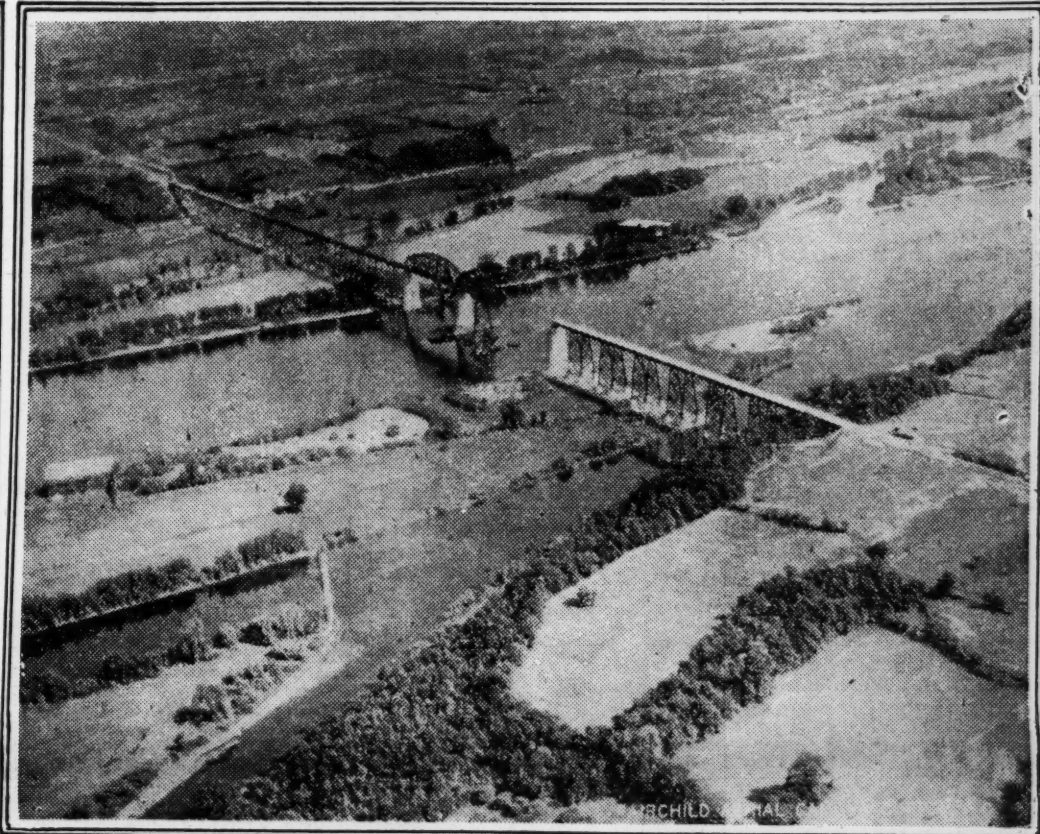
Marken girl in holiday attire. Marken, an island of The Netherlands, in the Province of North Holland, in the Zuider Zee, is inhabited almost exclusively by fishermen. Although Marken is but 10 miles northeast of Amsterdam, the styles of the city are unheeded, and the island is much frequented by tourists who go to see the quaint and often exquisite costumes worn by the girls.



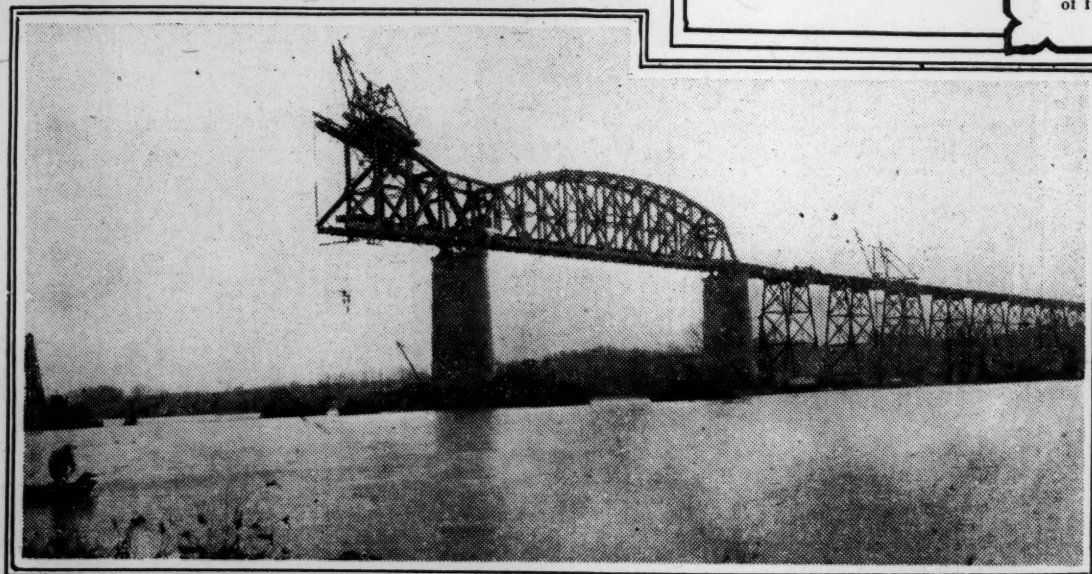
Harvesting and threshing in one operation on the great California wheat fields. The old method of harvesting—using the "binder," which cut the stand of wheat and bundled it into sheaves, which later were shocked and eventually threshed—was satisfactory until great acreages were planted along the fertile Pacific slope. The photograph above shows 34 mules pulling a "combine," as the ranchers call the combination harvester-thresher. This novel machine, instead of depositing sheaves in its wake, drops sacks of grain, neatly tied, ready for the mill.



Map showing details of the "Castleton Cut-Off" which is involving an expenditure of \$25,000,000 to save four miles. The great project was first outlined by A. H. Smith, formerly president of the New York Central, who foresaw the expansion of the territory his road served as well as the growth of the system itself. The giant bridge is only a part of the huge proposal, which is designed to facilitate the movement of freight to and from New England.



Remarkable air view of the Hudson Bridge portion of the "Castleton Cut-Off" project. The photograph was taken from an airplane flying over the west bank of the river and shows the entire mile-long bridge, including the three huge masonry piers on which rest the truss bridge spans, one 600 feet long, and the other 400 feet long (completed). The construction work when completed will surpass any other undertaking on an individual railroad since the Hell Gate Bridge linked upper New York with Long Island, or the "Overseas Railway" was thrown out across the coral isles from Florida to Key West.



Close-up of "Castleton Cut-Off" Bridge in course of construction. The height of the bridge above the Hudson is equal to that of the Brooklyn Bridge over the East River. The photograph shows the 400-foot span completed, with the girders of the 600-foot span already reaching out. Hydraulic jacks are being employed to keep the completed portion of the bridge to within one-eighth of an inch of grade.



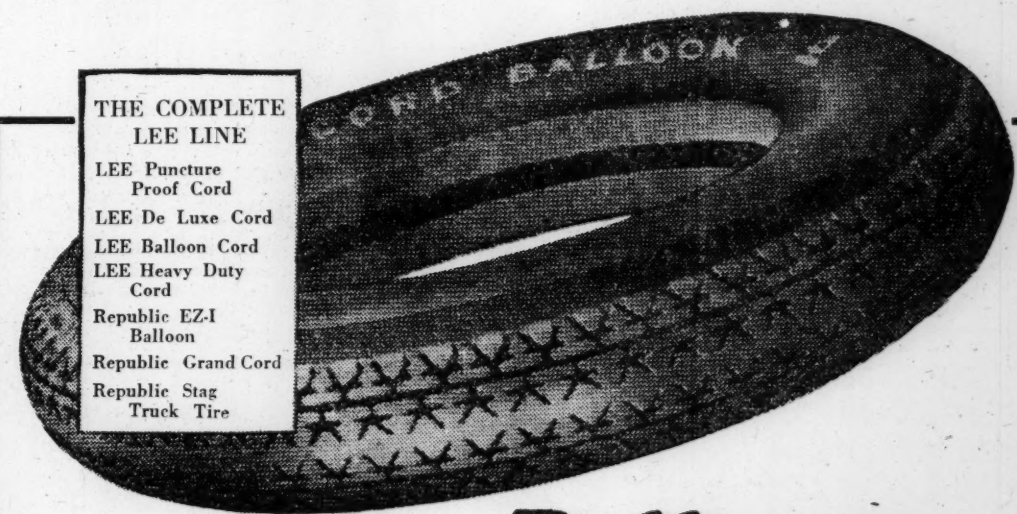
President Coolidge and Lieut. Lowell H. Smith. The photograph was taken after the Chief Executive had officially welcomed the American circumnavigator at Washington, after winging more than seven-eighths of their way around the world. The nose of the flag-plane Chicago is seen in the background.



President Coolidge, John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and C. Bascom Slemmons, secretary to the President, sighting the Magellans of the air as they arrived at the Nation's capital. The historic globe-girdling flight will not be considered completed until the American fliers reach the Pacific Coast.

## THE COMPLETE LEE LINE

LEE Puncture Proof Cord  
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Republic Grand Cord  
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## Balloons

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Fourteen years of experience in making high quality tires for every tire need, helped Lee in the design and construction of the Lee perfected Balloon.

The Lee Balloon gives you even more than usual low pressure comfort—for, the "small-unit" tread allows not only perfect flexing over all road obstructions, but easy steering as well.

As in all other types of tires manufactured by Lee, there is a fundamental REASON in

the "whys" and "wherefores" of Lee tire construction. Every Lee Tire is built to outrun competition and that means engineering skill, the best of material, limited production and numberless tests. A Lee tire is a well-worth BARGAIN whatever the price, and the price just now is LOW.

Lee Balloons are made in two types, for small diameter wheels or to fit standard rims. Try Lees—learn what perfected balloons mean.

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# LEE Balloons

There is a Lee Dealer in almost every town. Look for the name LEE in the 'phone book.



# Book Reviews and Literary News

## An Ardent Fascist

**The Awakening of Italy.** by Luigi Villari. London: Methuen, 1924. 10s. 6d. net.

SIGNOR VILLARI, the son of a distinguished historian, himself a writer of repute and an official of the Italian Foreign Office, has written a book on modern Italy which will be read with something approaching universal interest.

The small beginnings and gradually swelling tide of Fascism which, more than a year and a half ago, after having given proof again and again of its vigor in other parts of Italy, swept on to Rome and took possession of the Government, remains the most dramatic event among European nations since the Russian revolution. On the whole, it may be said that not only to his own people, who hailed his advent with profound satisfaction, but also to the allies of Italy, the advent of the new Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini, was a welcome relief.

There is something in the history of this twentieth century dictator, son of a blacksmith, not unremissive of the Corsican corporal who became Emperor of the French, Napoleon found France torn by internal hatred; the patriotism of the people, only awaiting such an opportunity, was gradually harnessed to his vast military machine.

Benito Mussolini found the people of Italy torn by internal strife, by pusillanimity, by class hatred, and he understood how to forge their patriotism into a weapon which should restore order, prosperity and confidence. The present volume considers the methods which he adopted, faced as he was by a deplorable, a well-nigh desperate situation, and the measure of their success.

**A Nationalist Movement**

Whatever the future of Fascism may be, and never was it more severely on its trial than it is today, it should be remembered that it came into being primarily as a patriotic, a nationalist movement. A Communism, savage and unchecked by successive prime ministers, a parliament and a bureaucracy with no considerations but those of self-preservation, a nation on the verge of bankruptcy—this was what Fascism inherited with its seizure of power.

Civil war had been averted owing to the action of the King and the good sense of the people of Italy.

Yet Signor Villari betrays here and there a slight uneasiness, which he would fain dissemble, at the method whereby the Fascists attained their object. There is no doubt, as he himself admits, that the action was revolutionary, and revolutionary action, however desperate are the conditions to be remedied, is a dangerous precedent. Signor Villari is obviously imbued with the desire to present his case with moderation, but a whole-hearted partisan of Mussolini, he is throughout a special pleader. The immediate benefits which accrued to Italy, politically, morally, and financially, from the advent of Fascism, are beyond question. Yet there is a tendency in this book to ignore or pass over lightly certain features of Fascism which, if persisted in, must be its final undoing.

**Crisis Past**

The crisis that appeared to demand a dictatorship is past, yet Signor Villari refuses to admit what is very largely the case that a dictatorship practically exists today. He speaks much of the discipline of the Fascists, yet the fact remains that a large number of Mussolini's followers still adhere to a dangerous tendency, which, if continued, must inevitably wreck the party sooner or later, to get their own way, in little as in big, by revolutionary methods. Nor do we feel satisfied with his repudiation of the criticism which has been levelled against Mussolini in connection with the gagging of the press, and the system whereby a Fascist majority of two-thirds was returned to Parliament in the general election last spring.

Of immense value is Signor Villari's scholarly and detailed survey of the years which gradually saw the rise of Fascism, and its final overwhelming triumph; no one who follows it can be surprised that a lover of Italy is grateful for the genius of courage, energy and patriotism displayed by Benito Mussolini. We believe, however, that this book would have been of greater value to the cause Signor Villari has at heart, the permanent well-being of Italy, had it set forth more positively the dangers, the weaknesses and the abuses of a system which has rendered, and is yet capable of rendering, magnificent service to its country.

E. F. H.

## Freedom Versus Authority

**Essays and Adventures of a Laborer.** by Josiah Wedgwood. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1924. 2s. 6d. net.

COLONEL WEDGWOOD'S remarkable book is dedicated "to all who love freedom and adventure." That dedication describes exactly what the book is about. It consists of a series of impressionistic sketches of the adventures of the author in his work for freedom all over the world. Some of the adventures have been in war in Africa, in Siberia, in Gallipoli; some of them have been on the political battlefield at home. Sometimes political theory takes precedence of action. But always freedom and adventure breathe from the printed page.

What is more, Colonel Wedgwood has a singularly vivid pen. How he acquired it in the misty atmosphere of the old family pottery works which bear his name is not disclosed. But the story of the attack on Gallipoli, of Jean Jaurès in action, of how panic comes in war, are likely to be often re-read and long remembered.

Politically, the book is a plea for freedom against authority. As Colonel Wedgwood puts it, one doctrine "depends upon the belief in the perfectibility of human nature, the other on the belief in original sin." Over and over again he pleads for giving humanity the chance of "living dangerously" and learning from its own mistakes, instead of keeping it quiet in the leading strings of constraint and control. And every now and again peeps out his pet device for insuring greater freedom and opportunity to the rank and file—the single tax theory of Henry George.

It is curious that Colonel Wedgwood never seems to have thought out where freedom comes from. He uses the words with almost a classical reverence. Yet freedom does not come from just throwing off restraint. "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom." It is all the more curious because it is obvious that there is much of the spirit of the Lord in the Colonel himself. He obviously loves and believes in his fellowmen, in righteousness and justice and mercy. And that is why his book seems to bring a breeze of fresh air and cheerfulness to stir the stuffy shibboleths of the political world.

P. H. K.

## How to Play Golf

**The Modern Golfer.** by Cyril J. H. Tolley. London: W. Collins & Co., 1924. 7s. 6d. net.

RECOGNIZED as one of the greatest amateur golfers of the world, Cyril J. H. Tolley, British amateur champion in 1920, Welsh amateur champion in 1921 and 1922, French open champion in 1924, and captain of the British team which is now in the United States to meet the leading United States players in the Walker trophy, it is welcome news to the followers of this game that he has turned from his favorite sport a short time to write a book of this popular pastime.

Having taken up the game at a very early age and learned the various strokes at a time when the golfer finds it easiest to master the use of the various clubs, Mr. Tolley is certainly well qualified to tell others how to play and his book is sure to prove popular.

Few books on this sport have

## Of the Forest Primeval

**LAURA LEE DAVISON**  
Author of "Isles of Eden" (Milton, 1922)



LAURA LEE DAVISON  
Author of "Isles of Eden" (Milton, 1922)

gone into the details of the game as has "The Modern Golfer." "How to Build up a Style," "Driving," "Wooden Clubs Through the Green," "Long Irons" and "Putting" are some of the topics to which chapters are devoted. Added value is given to the book by the profuse illustrations which cannot help adding the golfer in learning the game, if he is already a player, in perfecting his style.

There are two other chapters of more than passing interest. One is on why England appears to be behind America and the other is on Mr. Tolley's experiences in America.

## Selma Lagerlöf at Home

**Marbacka.** by Selma Lagerlöf. Translated by Vera Swanston Howard. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1924. 2s. 6d. net.

IN MANY of her books dealing with Swedish life, Selma Lagerlöf refers to her beloved Marbacka, the family home so rich with associations of the writer's career. In no other of these works, however, are we brought into such intimate relation with Miss Lagerlöf's early years as in this most recent of her books. And the characters that she makes live once more as she draws on her memory for their depiction are of honor in literary galaxy.

Selma Lagerlöf needs no introduction to English-speaking readers, since almost all her works are now available in English. The list is a long one, starting with that famous "Story of Gösta Berling," which with "The Golem" brought Miss Lagerlöf the Nobel prize. Then, again, no small credit is due the translator of the majority of her works, for in Velma Swanston Howard, the Swedish author, found one who with a most remarkable degree has been able to render into English the very essence of meaning of the original Swedish. "Marbacka," while autobiographical throughout, is written in the

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## Novelist of the American Soil



George Agnew Chamberlain, Author of "The Lantern on the Plow" (Harper, 2s)

third person, and it lends interest to the narrative to witness Selma Lagerlöf standing at one side and making the characters cross the stage as they appeared to her childish eyes. For this book is an account of how the world looked to a little child, happy in its own domain, with love and a disarming naivete to it.

The love that little Selma bore her father, Lieut. Eric Gustaf Lagerlöf, was an example of filial devotion most beautifully expressed, and it runs like a thread through all the pages of the book. Selma's mother, of course, held her love as only a mother knows how, but her relation to the nursemaid, Back-Kalasa, the stern, raw-boned woman, whose disciplinary tactics melted as snow beneath the sun when little Selma needed her care especially occupies a place in the narrative that in itself is enough to make the success of the volume.

It is the secret of Selma Lagerlöf's hold on her readers that she seems to sound the depths of the best in humankind, without neglecting to relate the life as it is. She fascinates by the sheer force of simplicity. "Marbacka" is bound to prove a strong pillar in the literary structure that Selma Lagerlöf has erected in her Swedish homeland.

## Early Katherine Mansfield Tales

**Something Childish and Other Stories.** by Katherine Mansfield. London: Constable & Co., 1924. 2s. 6d. net.

IN THE introductory note to this volume we are told that, with one or two exceptions, the stories and sketches it contains were written in the years between the publication of Katherine Mansfield's first book, "In a German Pension," in 1911, and the publication of her second, "Bliss and Other Stories," in 1920. They are here arranged in chronological order, and it is interesting to watch the development in method and power.

All the stories have in them something characteristic, memorable because so humorous or so poignant and so finely said; yet one could wish—exquisite as is their craftsmanship—that two or three had not been included. They are wonderful, but cruel; she was cruel to herself in thinking them, and her courage did not soften the impression of their ugliness as she wrote them down.

The tale which gives its title to the book—"Something Childish but Very Natural"—might be a cheap modern version of "Romeo and Juliet" in its beginnings if someone other than Katherine Mansfield had written it. When we have silenced our laughter or our shocked surprise sufficiently to understand, we find that much of this unique author's writing does indeed deal with quite familiar themes; the things she means have been said by others—only they said them differently. "The Deleterious Effects of Fear as an Element in Moral Upbringing" is the true theme of a tale she calls "New Dresses," and "The Limitations of Human Justice" might be the subtitle of "Ole Underwood." There is a sermon, a whole volume of sermons, in "A Suburban Fairy-Tale."

Here and there she gives us the relaxation of pure humorous enjoyment (as in that delicious monologue of the society lady in the

motor bus) but through the greater number of the tales, alongside of their implied laughter, there runs a note of something more than play—the tenderness which Katherine Mansfield—never satisfied with her own self-expression—felt for all obstructed, unarticulated, human things.

The restless people whom she draws are all struggling to get away from something, or to get on to something else; they make ludicrous and futile efforts to get out of doubt into certainty, out of fear into safety, out of humdrum into romance. Troublesome children, stupid, lonely women, infatuated lovers—she sets them before us in all their pitiful absurdity; and yet somehow, even as we look, we are aware that something quite, quite different is behind it all—if they but knew. Says the unwanted spinsters in "Late at Night": "I'm all folded and shut away in the dark, and nobody cares. . . . Funny, isn't it?"

OTTO GRADENWITZ, Professor of Law at the University of Heidelberg, has published a little book, "Stille, 1888-1898." Professor Gradenwitz has read through all of the documents now to be found regarding Bismarck's activities as Chancellor, so that, when we remember his objectivity, his should be the definitive work on the subject. When a high official called the Kaiser's attention to "Late at Night," Bismarck would not understand why he was dismissing Bismarck, the Kaiser wrote on the

## Books and Their Makers

BOOKS for children as usual occupy a large place on the fall lists. Doran puts on the market this week some exceptionally fine volumes of this classification. Conspicuous among them are a set of children's classics charmingly illustrated in color and line by George Soper. These include Lamb's "Tales From Shakespeare," "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland," "Grimm's Fairy Tales, Kingsley's "The Water Babies" and "The Heroic," Hawthorne's "Tanglewood Tales," and "Arabian Nights."

The Mother Goose Stories are continuing to appear in the "Mother Goose" series, by Maude Radford Warren and Eve Davenport, with drawings in color and many in line by Charles A. Federer. Doran, \$2.50. This is a large lightweight octavo with color jacket and color only. Another Doran offering is "The Bible Story," by William Canton, with a map and many color illustrations. Other religious volumes from the same house are "The Children's Bible," and "The Christ of the Children," by J. G. Stevenson (\$1.50 net each). "Hush—The Mother Goose story book" is offered in Sidney Dark's "The Book of Scotland." Then there are three uniform volumes, "Judson of Burma" and "Hannington of Africa," by B. M. Dunham, and "Pennell of the Indian Frontier," by Norman Davidson; while Davidson's "Barbrooke B. Grubb, Pathfinder," comes in another edition.

But most splendid of all the Doran children's books, surely, is the new edition of Hans Andersen's Fairy Tales illustrated by Kay Nielsen. Here indeed in a book to thrill a child, with cover of black, silver and orange, color drawings of the most delicate and romantic tints, and black and white illustrations that rival them for charm.

When the WOOD-CARVER OF 'LYMPUS' was published in 1904, it had an ordinary sale for the first few months; then it caught on like wildfire, and twenty-eight printings have been published to date.

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## What the World Reads

ITALY is all agog over the appearance of the first part of Gabriele d'Annunzio's memoirs entitled "Sparks From the Hammer." The book is a remarkably frank confession of the author's life. There is a long preface, somewhat after the fashion of Bernard Shaw, that whets the appetite for the contents.

Germany has done what France cannot do or at least has never done. The Insel Verlag of Leipzig has published a handsome volume entitled "Anthologie de la Poésie Lyrique Française," Georges Bernier is the editor. While not boycotting the classical or established writers, M. Duhamel has given quite liberal space to the hitherto obscure or unknown. The book's selling is very many much better than the anthology of American verse recently brought out by Kurt Wolff of Munich under the editorship of Leonora Speyer.

There have been established in Bucharest two pretentious publishing houses which bid fair to shed a luster on Rumanian literature that any nation might envy. The Cartea Romaneasca and the Cultura Nationala are both doing excellent work. Among the recent publications of the latter is a translation of the "Odyssey" by Professor Murnu of the Rumanian Academy, and the novels, in new editions, of Dulla Zamfirescu.

When G. Feldman passed away, it seemed that there would be no one in Poland to continue his work as a historian of Polish literature. The gap, however, has been filled by Stanislas Lam who, in addition to editing two magazines in Warsaw, has written a history of modern Polish literature, and is now at work on a critical biography of Sienkiewicz.

In 1907, Henry Bordeaux, now the most prolific writer in France, wrote a little novel, or a long story, entitled "Marie-Louise." In the intervening 17 years, honors of every description have come to M. Bordeaux—and he now sees fit to publish this story of a fervent admirer of the Alps who becomes engaged to Marie-Louise, and though he knows he loves her he does not know whether he loves her as much as he loves her sister.

Otto Gradenwitz, Professor of Law at the University of Heidelberg, has published a little book, "Stille, 1888-1898." Professor Gradenwitz has read through all of the documents now to be found regarding Bismarck's activities as Chancellor, so that, when we remember his objectivity, his should be the definitive work on the subject. When a high official called the Kaiser's attention to "Late at Night," Bismarck would not understand why he was dismissing Bismarck, the Kaiser wrote on the

margin of the paper: "I am dismissing him because he will not obey me." On another paper in which the Kaiser was advised to modify his general foreign policy, he wrote: "Such a thing never occurs to me even in my dreams."

The Swiss Schiller Foundation has awarded its two first prizes (2000 francs each) to Walter Siegfried of Partenkirchen "for the general excellence of his complete works as they have been published by Curt Peckstein of Munich," and to Robert de Traz of Geneva "for the general excellence of his complete works with special reference to his novel 'Fiançailles,' his collection of short stories 'Complices,' and for the admirable manner in which he has edited the Revue de Genève."

It was in 1914 that an Italian scholar, Adolfo Rava, wrote an article in Logos, bearing the title of "The Bookman," for the general excellence of Fichte's letters. The Fichte family archives have at last been placed at the disposal of scholars and a new, let us hope definitive, edition of Fichte's correspondence is to be brought out in the reasonable future (Haessel: Leipzig).

Pierre de Lanux, French correspondent of The Bookman (New York), has written a work on what he frankly terms pacifism. He claims to find no alarming conflict between patriotism and internationalism, says, however, that personally is a "citizen of the world," and contends that unless the countries of the world come together there is no hope for civilization."

ALLEN W. PORTERFIELD.

## Books Received

**Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.**

**Essays and Adventures of a Laborer.** by Josiah Wedgwood. New York: E. W. Huesbeck, Inc. \$2.  
**This Above All.** by Harold Speakman. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. \$2.  
**Why the Weather?** by Charles Franklin Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co.  
**The Green Hat.** by Michael Arlen. New York: George H. Doran Company.  
**Egypt.** by H. H. Powers. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.  
**James Russell Lowell.** by William Lyon Phelps. New York: The Macmillan Company.  
**Ralph Waldo Emerson.** by Norman Foerster. New York: The Macmillan Company.  
**Henry David Thoreau, a Study.** by William Lyon Phelps. New York: The Macmillan Company.  
**William Wordsworth, Nature Poet.** by Hamilton Wright Mabie. New York: The Macmillan Company.  
**Indianapolis.** by Charles E. Weller. Indianapolis: Cornelius Printing Company.  
**The Squaring of the Circle.** by Charles Morrell. Chicago: The Hesperian Co.  
**"Adequate Brevity,"** edited and compiled by Robert J. Thompson. Chicago and New York: M. A. Donohue & Co.  
**Ruffs and Pompons.** by Beulah King. Little Brown & Co. \$2.50.

The Century Company's shelf for children includes an unusual item in "The Children's Book of Celebrated Buildings," by Lorinda Munson Bryant (\$2.50), along the lines of the author's two previous volumes on painting and sculpture. There are 50 excellent full-page halftone illustrations. Century also offers (\$1.75 each) "The Mysterious Little Girl," by Grace Stockwell; "Girlhood Stories of Famous Women," by Katharine Tegen; "The Boy Scouts of Round Table Patrol," by Charles Henry Lerrigo (\$1.75); "Pembroke Lorry, Sky Sailor," by Isabel Hornbrook; "The Heroic," by Beulah King (\$1.75); "The Trail Blazers," by Mary H. Wade, for boys and girls, 10 to 15 (\$1.65); "Carl and the Cotton Gin," by Sara Ware Bassett, for boys of 14 and over (\$1.65); "Rough the Year in Pudding Lane," by Sarah Addington, with fascinating jacket and illustrations by Gertrude A. Kay, for boys and girls of 6 to 12 (\$2); and "Ruffs and Pompons," by Beulah King (\$2.50).

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## DEEP IN THE HEARTS OF MEN

By MARY E. WALLER  
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4th Printing, July 29th  
5th Printing, August 11th  
6th Printing, August 21st

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## One Inventor Brings Prosperity to Little Swiss Town, Frutigen

IN A beautiful Swiss valley, ringed with snow-capped peaks, flourish several factories, where German thoroughness is united to Swiss persistence and industry. Here German is the common language, though in the secondary schools French, Italian and English are also taught.

This valley is a mile wide, or less, outlet to the rest of Switzerland and to Italy through the Loetschberg and Simplon tunnels, at its broadest place, and perhaps eight or ten miles long. The village of Frutigen occupies its center, with other communes at either end. There is a population around 2000 in the village proper, with an additional 2000 scattered over the little pasture holdings running up the mountain sides to the fringe of fir trees separating the pasture land from the snow line. Above are the rugged rocks, with their snow-capped peaks. Here are the farm factories, with 250 employees, a slate pit with a factory making school slates and employing 60 to 70 men and women who divide their time between dairy farming and pit work, and two watch jewel factories with half a hundred employees, the great majority women, turning out annually jewels by the tens of millions, and that find ready sale all over the world.

Excepting the slate, all the raw material for these Frutigen enterprises comes from outside the borders of Switzerland. The rubies and other precious stones for watch jewels are imported mainly from Holland and Italy; the chemical matches come from Germany, Russia, Poland and Austria, and the wood from France.

**Jacob Brugger**

Frutigen's importance, industrially, comes from the genius of one man, an inventor, Jacob Brugger, by name. In his little machine shop, employing four men, under the same roof, as is often the case in Switzerland, that covers his residence, he does all his own drawing and makes his own patterns, though the casting is done in Berne. He already has to his credit wonderful machines for making matches, for cutting jewels and for manipulating the slate from the slate pit. These machines have in some cases more than halved the cost of production. They have put Frutigen "on the map," industrially.

The Brugger match-making machines have made even all other matches out of the Swiss market. One machine turns out 250,000 matches an hour, and there are two of them running continually, during working hours in the village's principal match factory, making 15,000,000 matches a day—enough to supply every man, woman and child in the little Republic with more than a thousand matches a year.

Three other factories make the old-fashioned match, with which old-fashioned people insist on being supplied. There is still a steady sale for this kind, both in Switzerland and elsewhere. The machine for making watch jewels is equally original with Mr. Brugger. These little disks must be absolutely perfect for the purposes to which they are put. Discarding the machines formerly used for this purpose, he hit on some-

thing so simple and yet so effective, that the fame of the Frutigen watch jewel has compelled the manufacturer to add to his plant unit after unit, making a formidable array of buildings for a Swiss village. The fifth is now being roofed and Brugger watch jewel machines are expected to be installed before winter.

None of the Brugger inventions is patented. Because of this, the factories where they are in use are not open to the public. Strangers are looked upon with suspicion in Frutigen if they become inquisitive about what is going on in the match and jewel factories. The entrances are guarded, not a hard job, as they are not upon any highway, but are set back from the roads.

Although wages in Frutigen are modest, averaging about a dollar a day, these factories have given this valley a prosperity not vouchsafed to other Swiss localities not so fortunate as to have an inventor who reserves his genius for his own community and refuses offers for duplications of his machines.

**True Simple Living**

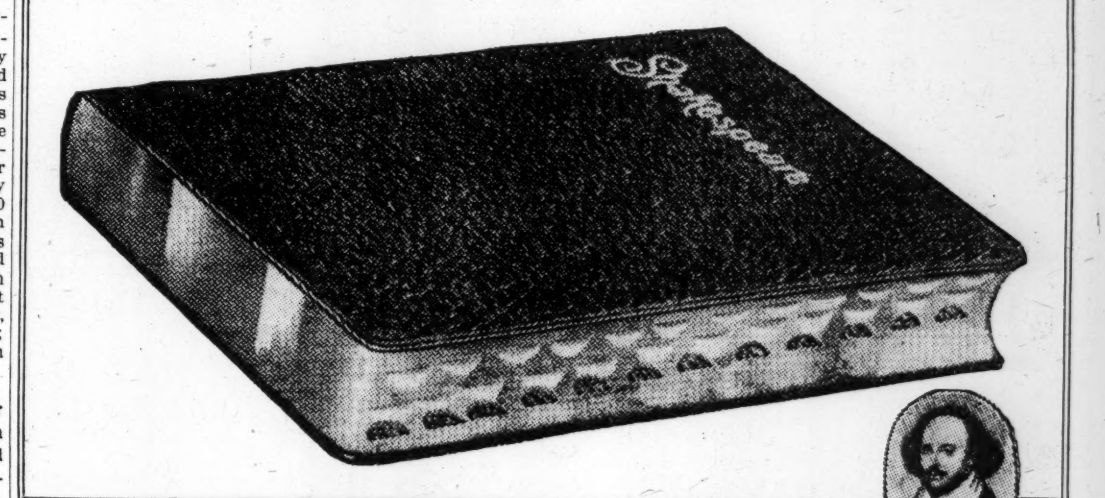
Socially, Frutigen's slinging societies hold the center of the stage. Next comes the state-supported church, the most prominent if not the largest building in the village. There are no other church organizations with the exception of the Salvation Army, with its modest brick barracks. Everything is democratic, class consciousness not yet having taken any deep hold of either the "upper" or the "lower" classes.

For ordinary Frutigen folk, bread and cheese is the principal diet, with meat once a week. This is particularly true of the farm-ang class, if one might call these little pasture and holdings "farms," for only in a few instances is there any cultivation except of grass with which to feed through the winter the numerous herds of cows and goats. As the summer advances these herds are taken higher and still higher up the mountain sides. In the autumn they are again brought down to the valley.

Mountain streams supply cheap electricity for power—almost cheap enough to make it economical for heating purposes. Quite a number of persons use it for cooking. A lake has been tapped for water for the village, and there are drinking troughs on every street for cattle and for household purposes. These water troughs are also used for the family washing.

Here in truth is Spottless Town. Its factories are run by electricity generated by water power. No tall chimneys are belching forth black smoke. The state-owned railroad cars running through the valley are electrically propelled—even the third class being perfectly clean cars which all classes of Swiss patronize, leaving the expensive first and second class cars to foreigners.

Some day Frutigen will come into its own, in the matter of publicity. But when it is invaded by an undisciplined tourist crowd, half of its charm will disappear. Still whether tourists come or tourists stay away, the Frutigen manufacturing enterprises, which are making their owners rich and able to build \$50,000 mansions, will continue to bring prosperity to the valley.



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## THE HOME FORUM

## Considering Conversation as an Art

WORDS are things to brush the dust off and play with; to prune with a gardener's insight; to polish with the lepidary skill; and to arrange with an artist's eye into the mosaic of speech. The activity of the art is sheer delight. It contributes, I believe, not a little to the resourceful and delightful spontaneity of being never at a loss for a word. Only two occasions can I recall when the word has utterly failed me. Let the first instance go. The second occurred quite recently. It was at a social affair arranged by Mrs. Browne for the social instruction and education of Mrs. Cholmondeley-Majorbanks. There was the usual glitter, the inevitable chatter, but I must say that the ministry of introduction was well carried out. Total strangers surmounted gracefully the first moment of upon it and were soon chattering with easy shyness seemed to adopt the new acquaintanceship thrust upon them without timidity. Those dreadful moments of apparent hopelessness, stupidity when folk wait for something to say to each other, were completely out-manuevered. The discomfort which so often follows discomfort in being introduced was conspicuous for its absence. Shy moments, awkward embarrassments, ominous silences, had apparently taken wings and flown away. This was a great social engineering feat, the gathering was tremendously successful. Yet it was in the midst of this delectation that my tongue, generally glib, failed me completely.

Let me describe the moment. I stood looking on, listening to the chatter, and the reaction upon it. The crowd raved, I thought, like a lot of children who had made immediate discovery of the power of speech. I was in the depths of this reflection when she came. She was handsome, wealthy, gifted with a ready tongue. She immediately poured a spate of speech into my ear that turned me into a polite listener. If ever the lady had a chance with her tongue she had it for twenty memorable moments with me! I listened to a flow of banalities that became more banal as the torrent poured on. I was suddenly turned crustacean, and I fear that my countenance must have gone blank or indifferent. But on, on, the charming thing sped with her speech for what in my crustaceous state I judged to be incredible length. When, suddenly, I felt a ray of comprehension penetrate my armor and a voice directed at me quivered, "Don't you think so?" Did I think so? Ye crabs and lobsters! what did I think? "Don't you think so?" The words boomed and reverberated. Think about what? Could I tell what I was thinking? Would my thought be quite anything to the conversation? Questions like these shivered through me like the blast of a bugle. I struggled to say something but my tongue clung to my lips. I was sunk into silence, smitten speechless by the zeitgeist. How did I recover? Never mind! I followed

Wellington in this at least, knowing how to retreat! Now that experience of mine epitomizes the modern situation with regard to conversation. Conversation is no longer the intellectual pleasure as it did in the eighteenth century. We can entertain on a lavish social scale, but we seem to be almost incapable of providing intellectual hospitality. After attendance at a social function (such as mine) we return to the loneliness of our own rooms to vote the fare poor; "not a dinner to ask a man to," as Dr. Johnson used to say after a meal that was only ordinary. Then, too, the loneliness of our own rooms is nothing after all to that of the loneliness among one's fellows when one's tongue is tied, where the reserve was not of one's own seeking. There is no loneliness in the loneliness of the young thing in the midst of company when the conversation is poured like a mountain freshet and you can make neither head nor tail of it! It makes one feel that the once glorious art of conversation has perished in our midst.

Several reasons may be given: First, a century ago the world was a snugger place in which to live than it is today, the cosy cosmogony gave a sense of mastery; we could challenge the world's frontiers. Now the world's frontiers challenge us and reduce our knowledge to pitiable dimensions. Whereas our progenitors knew most of what was to be known and could talk interestedly of many things dear to their hearts, nowadays we, average people, are not familiar enough with discoveries and achievements to speak much about them. This, I take it, is the chief reason why many seek cover in the utmost banalities and talk on because they feel they "must say something."

A great modern writer has pointed out that early discoveries of natural history were almost immediately incorporated into poetry; the outer success was followed by an inner achievement; exploration was crowned by inspiration, geography was realized in poetry. This same writer wonders where the race might have been today had mankind kept up this kind of conquest and "played with the planets" naturally as it once played with the flowers. Poetry still plays with flowers, but it is noted that one poet, Alfred Noyes, is turning epochs into epics! Speech may yet blossom into song. Our epoch may be succeeded by a period of balladry. But now we play with the daisies of speech rather than with the stars. Conversation is no longer a form of intellectual pleasure, therefore it is measurably a lost art.

Again, good listeners are much rarer than they were, hence conversation sinks to low levels. We all know the sweet young thing who listens to the speaker and is so good at parties who has become a proverbial lady of one topic. She has gathered no new material for summers, but she speaks as one having authority. She has to say so few words, she listens to; and we don't listen. We turn into an oyster. We know that the very idea of conversation is wrapped up with courtesy and good humor. We take good care to avoid subjects that are likely to be beyond her depth, that would suggest superiority. In other words we reveal good taste by the assumption of inferiority. So the conversation becomes a monologue. Monologue rules and reigns; for conversation must have equality and mutuality to shine out. We suffer fools politely, if not gladly. There are scores, say hundreds, of lesser conversational people who impose silence on a few who can talk well by their sheer noise and chatter. It looks as if a good listener will soon be extinct. And everybody must listen while if he is to recover the art of conversation. As quoted Thomas Fuller says, "It showeth more wit but no less vanity to commend one's self not in a straight line but by reflection."

Finally we have lost the skill with which to make good conversation. That is to say, our manner is to rush in where angels fear to tread. To make people dance the waltz at their deeps requires the wisdom of the serpent. The best conversationalists carry a curtain of reserve. In America we have a devastating directness in our manner of speech; this may probably be the reason why the Englishman is the better talker when once he gets started. All his history helps the Englishman to the diplomats of speech. He generally listens awhile, then comes into the conversation and to his point with the curling sinuosity and subtlety of a dog about to take a nap on the sofa! He treats lightly, thrusts delicately, winds in like a gnat, till at last his conversation uncoils like a wire spring. The importance of talk is apparently fully realized by him. He is more apt to leave us having rendered us a service. Bacon points the method thus: "To use too many circumstances are one comes to the matter is wearisome; to use none at all, is blunt." Sudden intrusions reduce many good talkers to discreet silence; and the judicious uncoiling of conversation has often induced a bright interchange of ideas. We Americans take conversation too casually and lightly to make a great success of it. We might learn from Mrs. Guppy, who took no such chances when she went forth to interview Lady Dedlock. Mrs. Guppy carried a sheaf of notes in the folds of her dress! Modern conversation has become chiefly an interruption—an interruption of those who can talk; and good talkers always have been, probably always will be, rare as radium.

## Scott's Poetry

It is not poetry of the first order. It is not the poetry of deep meditation or rapt enthusiasm. . . . And yet it has charm which becomes more sensible the more familiar we grow with it, the charm of unaffected and spontaneous love of nature; and not only is it perfectly in harmony with the nature which Scott loves so well, but it is still the best interpreter of the sound healthy love of wild scenery.—Sir Leslie Stephen.

## To Granada

All day, the burning furnace of the plain; Bare mountains white with sun-drenched distances. Breathless, unbroken, save where olive trees Spent their scant shade and weary fields of grain Ebb'd in the heat like an enchanted main. On the wrapt shores of some Hesperides. Still little towns—as sun besieged as these. A hill-top tower glimpsed and lost again— Who guessed this wonder at the journey's close? The shining towers, the leafy long Ravine. Shadows and murmuring water everywhere! Above, Sierra with its crown of snow— And, midway-set, in gardens, hung in air. Alhambra, thronged and lovely like a queen! —Arthur Ketchum, in "Profiles."



The Beach. From a Drawing by Lawrence Walker

## A Sunday in Old Narragansett

Midsummer Sunday of 1754 shines bright and fair over the tranquil land, touching with serene light the gentle slope so fitly chosen by the fathers as the sacred site of their house of prayer and praise. Here, deep in the enduring silence of these wooded hills, among these placid blue lakes and low-voiced streams, nature keeps an eternal Sabbath. Some hours ago, the parish clerk, who also acts as sexton, left the long, low, weather-stained cottage at the foot of the hill, to throw open the doors and windows of the church, and admit the delicious breeze freshly borne from the ocean, but here mingled with the warm odors floating in from the surrounding forest. Although it is too early for the usual time of morning prayer, a subdued murmur of many voices echoes through the church, and now rises upon the full strains of a closing hymn. Dr. MacSparan is catechizing a hundred or more of the slaves of his parishioners, with here and there an Indian among them. Even the "Independents" and "Quakers" must own that he is doing a good work now—and against great opposition—he has found it almost impossible to convince the wealthy planters of the colony, that it is not an irreligious act to bestow religious instruction upon negro slaves!

The music ceases, the doctor's Sunday-school of larger children is dismissed, and the dusky crowd disperses about the sunny slope, to await their masters' approach. Some of them will afterwards return to occupy the gallery until the close of the morning service. Many of these are old family servants, whose names and faces have long been familiar to the rector. Doubtless, his wife's maid, whom he has oddly christened Margaret African, is present. Here, too, are Mint and Mimms, Rachel (Madam Powell's woman), Luce and Bethany; while among the men are Peter and Plato, Senegambia (a kind of J. Esop, whose sayings and stories are still current in Narragansett), with York, London, Dedford, Orson, and other such quaintnesses in names as perpetuate the thoughtless caprice or humorous fancy of the masters who conferred them. Perhaps we may also distinguish the gloomy features of the Indian woman whom the church records grandly style "Sara, Queen Dowager."

At this season the church is well filled with the gentry of the surrounding country and many of our guests. Many of those who most regularly attend the services, traverse distances of sixteen or twenty miles in going and returning. From Boston Neck and Point Judith, from Tower Hill and Little Rest, now Kingston Hill, and even from beyond Wickford, come the tall squires and stately dames, mounted on their famous Narragansett pacers, of Andalusian race; the gentlemen in wigs and cocked hats, the ladies gay in as much finery as can possibly be made consistent with the inevitable riding habit. It is a bright and varied picture which comes suddenly into view as the cavalade winds through the green and shaded lanes, late so silent, but now blithely echoing to the swift hoof-beats and click of harness, mingling with the clear tones of cheerful and animated talk. For, in Rhode Island, Sunday was never regarded as a mournful occasion, and least of all by these simple,

kindly people who count it no sin to enter upon the honest performance of their religious duties with right hearty English cheer and good will. Nor would it be very singular if the church door rather longer than is absolutely necessary for the mere exchange of cordial greetings. People are so isolated on those great plains; and there are so few opportunities of coming together and discussing the latest European intelligence. . . . If any of the Doctor's worthy parishioners are betrayed into such errors of judgment as to be so very indiscreetly (and entirely the fault of their guests, these Virginian gentlemen, who to-day are attending church in such state, with a lofty and complacent air of taking the service and the person into their sublime favor and protection. There was then much sympathy, and a frequent interchange of visits between Virginia and Narragansett. . . .

But now the reading-desk is filled by the portly form of Dr. MacSparan, radiant in all the glories of crisp surplice and full flowing wig. With impressive solemnity of voice and aspect he conducts the service; while, at each measured pause, the deep rich tones of the congregation raise the rhythmic response, or the music of chant and hymn wanders far out upon the hush of summer noon, to be echoed by the birds at distance, in a thousand varying harmonies. The Doctor is an effective and, so to speak, forlorn reader; his sermons are always hearable (why is there no such word as inaudible?) and are fine, elaborate performances, abounding in classical quotation or allusion. He is an enthusiastic admirer of his great countryman, Dr. Swift, and receives much to Dublin for the price of him which his morning hours in his study at the Glebe. . . .

The unconscious throng that listened with eager interest to the thrilling aspirations of the sermon, and knelt in reverent hush to receive the sacred benediction, now rapidly dispersing, while the faint sound echoed from the tread of a distant multitude eddies for a moment in the air, and then is still. Suddenly the ghostly light of a buried century fades like a departing dream. . . . High above the encircling grove mounts up the sweet unconscious song of a bird.—Esther Bernon Carpenter, in "South County Studies."

## Innocence

In the great gardens, after bright spring rain, We find sweet innocence come once again. White periwinkles, little pensionnaires With muslin gowns and shy and candid airs, Forget-me-nots, whose eyes of child-like blue, Gold-studded like heaven, speak of love still true; Into the dark. Amid the dew's bright beams The summer airs like Weber waltzes fall Round the first rose who flushed with love still true. Like young Princesses dressed for their first ball. —Edith Sitwell, in "The Sleeping Beauty."

## Beaches, Rocky and Sandy

THE little waves are lapping softly upon the golden sands. How quietly they steal up, ever higher and higher, smoothing out the wrinkles and dips made by foot-prints, demolishing the sand castles left by the children, covering the beach, bit by bit, till they break against the wheels of the bathing huts high up on the sands. And when the tide turns and the water ebbs softly back what a beautiful hard surface is left. Now come the children again, wriggling bare toes joyously in the wet sand; round morsels of humanity in woolly jerseys and rubber waders; our bigger boys and girls with slim bare legs passing like a flash as they run races over the smooth surface. The beach has the effect of a flower garden with gay pastures, for there is some quality in seaside places which invites bright colors; and though individually we may call them crude or garish, the ensemble is altogether delightful. Dogs and men, too, inevitably, one attaches himself to a party whether he belongs to it or not, and with short, sharp barks of delight begs for sticks to be thrown into the water.

Perhaps as one gazes at the gay scene it seems to dissolve, leaving another so different in its place—a rocky coast where great jagged cliffs jut out into the sea, seamed and scarred and serrated with the action of the water. Here, almost surrounded by these bastions of rock, is a little cove upon whose beach of silver-white sand the waves are breaking in feathery patterns of spray. The deep clear water gleams like translucent jade, fringed with amethyst where clinging seaweeds clothe the sunken rocks. Here there is little to break the sense of solitude, only the noiseless flight of the gulls, or the faintest splash as a cormorant dives, and the exquisite beauty and depth of color seem to sink into one's mentality till it becomes something precious that can never be lost. The bathers on the fashionable beach might find no beauty here, the grandeur of the rocks, the force of the incoming tide might seem to them harsh, unfriendly. To each his taste, there is room for all!

It is impossible to be alone. When the sea whirls its windmill of blue light. The farthest glimmers white. Conspicuous as a gull perched on a stone. The horizon spins. This wizened crater-cone. If it should pull like a magnet over-night. Could tease the world. The dizzy continents might Swerve close, like ships out of their courses blown. Then I could see blond Asia from the sea-cliff. Her sinewy tiger cities striped with heat. I could see the Horn wearing a cap of weather. Mexico would shake down ripe mangos if I turned my head. Brazil, always discreet. Would beckon me with a bird of paradise feather. —Grace Hazard Conkling, in "The Century."

## Nevis

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## Good Courage

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TRUE courage is one of the most universally admired traits known to mankind. The good courage with which men and women face the problems of human life helps to constitute the measure of their manliness or womanliness. In the horrors of war, one quality that enables men to rise above the fears and temptations of the flesh to heroic deeds is right courage; and in the less drastic but more enduring tests of everyday life the mental quality which refuses to accept defeat, discouragement, inhumanity, failure, is courage.

It is well worth while to ask ourselves how we may acquire in ever increasing measure this quality. If we analyze good courage we find that it is inspired by faith in a successful outcome—in other words, by faith in the superior power of good over evil. Fear, the opposite of such courage, is induced not so much by lack of faith, as by belief in failure or by the conviction of the superior power of evil over good. Now, if it be faith in or conviction of the power of good that we need to acquire, where should we turn but to the Word of God recorded in the Book of books, where the history and revelation of the power of good is set forth?

"Be of good courage, and he shall strengthen your heart, all ye that hope in the Lord," we read in Psalms. "Be strong and of a good courage, fear not. . . . for the Lord thy God, he it is that doth go with thee; he will not fail thee, nor forsake thee," said Moses. And in the New Testament we have among the many of Jesus' loving admonitions, "Be not afraid, only believe." The Bible contains many instances in which courage induced by faith in God's power saved men from enemies within and without. Moses had the courage to renounce the luxuries of Pharaoh's court and to embark on a difficult mission, because he believed in the power of God to deliver the Israelites from oppression; and David, armed with faith in God, went forth with courage to face and defeat the giant who trusted in material force. Analyzing these instances of courage, we find that in every case good courage is closely allied to faith in God and obedience to the demands of right. Throughout the history of the world, men and women have striven to strengthen their faith in a power outside and above the limitations of humanity and to follow the dictates of conscience; but in many instances it has been a case of blind faith—seeing "through a glass, darkly."

In the latter half of the nineteenth

century, when the simple faith of our fathers was beset with hedges of controversy and walls of skepticism, there came a new revelation of the power and presence of God to a New England woman, Mary Baker Eddy, a revelation which elevated faith to understanding and enabled her to give to the world the books which have brought to unnumbered thousands the understanding that shows how to lay hold of faith, hope, and courage. None knew better than Mrs. Eddy that "it requires courage to utter truth," as she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 97); but she possessed the courage, first to rise above sorrow, sickness, and almost every trial that could come to a loving woman, then to cling steadfastly to her faith in God, until her earnest searching brought the revelation of God's healing presence here and now; and most important of all, she had the courage to stand alone before the world and deliver her message of Truth on the courage of her conviction, until she had established the Church of Christ, Scientist, the periodicals, including the daily newspaper, and the lectures which today are blessing all in the name of Christian Science.

In Science and Health (p. 410) we read, "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" We learn through a study of Mrs. Eddy's writings that fear is engendered by faith in the power of evil. We should not be afraid of sickness, if we did not believe in its power to kill. We should not be afraid of death, if we did not believe in the power of matter to give or to take away life. We should not be afraid of poverty, if we did not have more faith in so-called matter than in real, spiritual substance. We should not be afraid of failure, if we did not have more belief in the deficiencies of men than in man's God-given abilities. Christian Science puts courage in the place of fear by enabling us little by little to shed our old beliefs in the reality of matter, disease, and sin, and substitute for these beliefs conviction in the aliveness of God, the unchanging relationship of God and man, as Father and Son, Principle and idea, Mind and reflection. And, above all, Christian Science emphasizes the truths that God is Love—Love which sustains, cheers, comforts, and protects; and that the one who abides in the consciousness of this ever-present love may learn to cast out fear. Of those to whom truth has been revealed it should be said in the words of Isaiah, "They helped every one his neighbor; and everyone said to his brother, Be of good courage."

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W. Massingham, in The Spectator.



















## SENTIMENT IN

## News of Poor Russian Crops

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (Special) — Bullish sentiment again crystallized in the Chicago and other grain markets this week, influenced by the mass of evidence accruing that the European crops are extremely short of bread grains, and also of oats and barley. Apallingly bad weather conditions have further lowered the crop promise in western Europe, and it is claimed

**Low Surplus Available**

While the United States Government reports that the field of 183,700,000 bushels, the best Canada can offer is 267,000,000 bushels in the western provinces, which leaves an extremely limited surplus when the needs of Europe are considered.

The bullish position in wheat is based on the fact that the surplus, the argument appearing in this issue, of Europe could take the tremendous surplus from the 452,000,000-bushel surplus of Canada and the United States shipping freely and with native crops much larger than this year, she

Early in the week prices began to harden for wheat, and market activity on the buying side increased until the pit had all the manifestations of a

ure being that foreign buying of cash grain followed the advance. Shorts covered freely. Export sales were of huge extent, and clearances are beginning to show up big, being 10,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000,000 of corn with 4,826,000 bushels a year ago.

**Rye Buying Aggressive**

The buying of rye for export was even more aggressive than in wheat. Nationally, and this buying resulted in a decline in prices, rye advanced faster than wheat.

Foreign rye crops are also far short of a year ago, while rye is still selling at a discount. The shortage by the large surplus accumulated and held for many months with practically no demand. Rye conditions are now the reverse of last year, and this fact is being more appreciated.

Corn has had a further advance after easing off early in the week, and shorts are being covered. The pessimistic now, with only a few more weeks of growing weather, as they have been at any time. Some of the leading reports are from the new wheat states of Illinois and Iowa, which are the states of biggest production, not more than half the corn will be of a merchantable grade.

However, there was heavy profit-taking, and buyers were cautious in making bid except on the dips, except on the part of the new wheat. The setting of old corn. Oats advanced on short covering due to the strength in other grains, the big receipts being reported for the time being.

**CROP CONDITION IS**

**PROBABLE**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The Department of Agriculture states that the composite conditions of all crops of the United States Sept. 1 was about

that date, 0.10 per cent higher than in Aug. 1, and 0.10 per cent lower than final per acre yields last year. Total acreage of 20 cultivated crops is about 0.10 per cent more than last year. Production compared with last year is estimated as follows: Corn 82.5 per cent, all wheat 106.1, oats 114.3, barley 98.

## DIVIDENDS

Torrington Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10.

West Jersey & Seashore declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1.

\$1.50 per share, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 26. The Connecticut Cotton Mills declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.50 per share on the stock of record Sept. 26.

The American Paper Co. declared a dividend of 5 per cent on common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The American Portland Cement Co. declared a dividend of 10 per cent, payable this year.

The American Rubber Castings Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 cents on class A stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Stanley Company of America declared a dividend of 10 per cent on the stock of record Sept. 20, payable Oct. 1 on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Doehler Die Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 19.

The Typewriter Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the common, 2 per cent on the stock of record Sept. 19.

The United States Paper Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 14 to stock of record Sept. 14.

The Puget Sound Power & Light Company declared quarterly dividends of \$1.75 on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

The Naumkeag Mills Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 20.

Marlin Rockwell declared the regular quarterly 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 25.

declared a quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the regular quarterly common dividend of \$1.75, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22. The regular quarterly common dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred, also payable Oct. 15, was paid in full. The company is the largest producer of rubber in the rubber industry now paying dividends. The Louisville-based American Kentucky Securities Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 14 per cent on the regular quarterly common dividend of \$1.75, payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 22. In previous quarters 1 per cent was paid. The usual quarterly dividend of 12 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferred stock payable Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 22.

The United Bakers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

The Peoples Gas, Light & Coke Co. declared the regular quarterly 14 per cent dividend on the preferred stock of record Oct. 2.

The Indiana Tire & Rubber Co. declared an 8 per cent dividend of cents to stockholders on the regular quarterly common dividend of \$1.75, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22. The company is the largest producer of rubber in the rubber industry now paying dividends.

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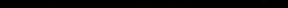
The United Bakers declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 22.

pt. 13.  
American Window Glass Machine  
clared an extra dividend of 1 per  
nt on the common and the regular

**COMMON STOCK.**—Common stock of the company was sold three months ago. The regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share was also declared, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 20. Preferred stock of \$100 par value, regular quarterly \$1.50 preferred dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 16.

**RAILROAD FINANCING.**—WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—Interstate Commerce Commission granted Peoria & Eastern Railroad Light & Heat Co. \$200,000 first mortgage 5½ per cent. bonds to be sold at not less than 95.

**LONDON MONEY MARKET.**—LONDON, Sept. 13.—Money was 2½ per cent. discount rate—short money 3 per cent., three months' bills 3¼-3½ per cent.





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Remains Said to Be Those of Sauropod Dinosaur  
Some 60 Feet Long

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10 (Special Correspondence).—Just outside Jubbulpur in the Central Provinces there have been recently discovered some paleontological remains of the highest importance, equal in interest to the finding a short time ago of dinosaur eggs in the Gobi desert. According to the Geological Survey of India, Dr. Matley, who took up this work of exploration in 1917, found a number of bones of a sauropod dinosaur in a good state of preservation and a considerable portion of the skeleton of a carnivorous (theropod) dinosaur.

Subsequent investigations brought to light a number of hitherto unknown parts of Indian dinosaurs. Some of the bones in themselves were 5 1/2 feet long, and Dr. Matley estimated that the reptile to which the larger bones belonged was probably not less than 60 feet in length. A few feet away were found the bones of a carnivorous dinosaur. Some 5000 scales or scales were also found, which led to the conclusion that one or more of the associated reptiles was protected by dermal armor.

No less than 32 boxes of bones and material were, after a preliminary examination, sent to the British Museum for further study, where the inquiries confirmed the theory of an armored dinosaur. Dr. Matley writes that this Indian dinosaur not only possesses special characteristics, but is the only individual of the armored group that has yet been found in Asian deposits. He continues:

The part of Gondwanaland (the ancient continent, now largely sea, and then comprising land between the Deccan and Africa) from which stegosauria have hitherto been obtainable is Tanganyika, though the only species yet found from that area is generically and specifically different from the Indian specimen. The reptile is of the Lameta age.

The Lameta age, which obtains its name from the Lameta Ghat in the Central Provinces, is the age when the limestone beds in the Ghat were deposited by water in the cretaceous age. At this time the two Jubbulpur hills were formed by deposit. It is presumed that the dinosaur remains discovered in Jubbulpur were carried by the strong currents which flowed over this area in ages long, long before the advent of man.

League Building  
Its Labor Office

Gifts From Various Nations  
Will Form Feature of  
Its Embellishment

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Sept. 11.—Following his visit to the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, the Prince of Ethiopia, the Ras Tafari, has sent a gift to be placed in the new building and in commemoration of his visit. A magnificent rhinoceros horn mounted in silver by workmen of Ethiopia and forming a stand for a silver-framed autographed portrait.

The new building, for which a site was generously given by the Swiss Government, is making satisfactory progress. It is hoped that the roofing will be finished before the end of the year, thus permitting continuous work to be carried on without fear of stoppage on account of rain or snow.

Among the gifts already promised to the office for this building are 24000 from the British Government, the particular furnishing of which is to be applied to be determined in consultation with the architect and the building subcommittee. The Canadian Government has offered to provide doors of Canadian wood for the ground floor. Switzerland is giving two stone figures to be placed at the main entrance door, while Denmark has offered an "objet d'art" from the Royal Porcelain Factory at Copenhagen.

Government representatives from various other states have also said that their own countries had been recommended to help in the decoration of the new office, Japan, China, Hungary and Italy being among the countries concerning which such announcements have been made.

**ONTARIO PREPARES FOR ITS PLEBISCITE**

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—The first move for the taking of the plebiscite on the liquor control of Ontario, on Oct. 23, was made today when the Attorney-General, W. F. Nickle, sent a letter to the Conservative members in the House, as well as defeated candidates, asking them to submit names for the positions of returning officers in the various ridings. He stated that it is the wish of the Government that the vote be taken clearly and fairly, so that it will be "a clean cut expression" of the wishes of the people of Ontario.

It is the desire of the Government, says the Attorney-General, that the vote shall be above suspicion, therefore only experienced and efficient returning officers should be selected for the purpose of conducting the plebiscite.

## ROOMS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Rooms for one or two gentlemen or man and wife who desire pleasant home; superior accommodations; \$10 per week. Tel. Brighton 4588-W.

BOSTON—2 beautifully furnished rooms in private family; excellent location; desirable. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 49 Norway St., Boston. Back Bay 1781.

BOSTON, 180 Huntington Ave., Suite 3.—Newly furnished rooms for persons or transient guests; very central location. Tel. Colver 4023-M.

BOSTON, 2 Westland Ave., Suite 47.—Usual beautifully furnished front room, large bay window, light, airy, steam heat; suitable for 2; permanent guests preferred; 1 block from Christian Science Church. B. B. 9280.

BOSTON—2 furnished rooms, single or en suite, neat to bath; electric lights, gas, kitchen, plumbing complete. Copy 1454-W.

BOSTON, 42 Gloucester St.—Large well-furnished room, bath adjoining; also small room; convenient location; quiet and homelike. Tel. Colver 4023-M.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Very attractively furnished room for lady; quiet neighborhood; quiet location. Tel. Apawall 0244 evenings.

BROOKLINE—Business woman would like room or two; quiet neighborhood; quiet location. Tel. Apawall 0244 evenings.

BROOKLINE—Furnished large front room in exclusive private family; no other rooms. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 65 Mt. Vernon St.—Comfortable rooms, single or double; quiet neighborhood; 20 minutes to Park St. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

CHICAGO, 1906 Francisco Ave., opp. Humboldt Park—Large front room, steam heat, 4-bm. steam bath; apt. with 1 or 2 bms. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

CHICAGO—Large, comfortable room; private family; near church and Lincoln Park; gentlemanly. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

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**HOTEL COOLIDGE**  
9 SEAWALL AVE., BROOKLINE. Telephone Apawall 2810. Non-housekeeping suites of 2, 3 and 4 rooms; modern; comfortable; private baths; rental \$10 to \$15 monthly. Tel. Apawall 2810.

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**Opera Apartments**  
1, 2, 3-Room Suites, ready to move right in; new, up-to-date apartment house; excellent location, best to Opera House.

Apply WM. B. COOPER  
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**APARTMENTS**  
FOR RENT, strictly modern suites, one to three rooms, excellent location, quiet neighborhood. Tel. Apawall 2810.

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250 Commonwealth Ave.—Kitchenette, 4 rooms with bath; rent \$150 monthly. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

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Large, comfortable room; private family; near church and Lincoln Park; gentlemanly. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

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New two-apartment house; splendid location; near church and Lincoln Park; gentlemanly. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

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Modern, comfortable room; private family; near church and Lincoln Park; gentlemanly. Tel. Regent 4817-3.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Capable middle-aged woman wishes position with lady; references; location immaterial; available now. Box H-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER (young middle-aged) attendant gentleman; unusual capabilities; in demand; location immaterial; available now. Box H-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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STENO-TYPIST-BOOKKEEPER (English, German, and some Spanish) desires position as stenographer; excellent references; location immaterial; available now. Box H-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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The Christian Science Monitor is for sale in Concord, Mass., on the following news stands: Richardson's Drug Store; The Retail Drug Store, Concord Junction.

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86 Suffolk Street, Holyoke, Mass.  
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The Christian Science Monitor is for sale in LOWELL, MASS., on the following news stands: Burkhart's Drug Co., 418 Middlesex St.; McCord's Drug Store, 280 Merrimack St.; Irving Barrow, 15 Chestnut St.; R. Station; Webster's Bakery, 237 Westford St.; J. H. Corbin, Anderson, 100 Forest St.

MORSE & BEALS  
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BROMLEY JERSEY PROCKS, \$25.00  
They do not bug the figure  
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Hairdressing and Manicuring shop on second floor. Careful and expert service.

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OF DEPENDABLE QUALITY  
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FURNITURE COMPANY  
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REAL GOOD FURNITURE  
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We Have a  
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## EDITORIALS

The League  
of  
Nations

The meeting of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, with the fact that it is being attended by the prime ministers of Great Britain and France, and by many of the leading figures of the European member nations, is good ground for a dispassionate appreciation of what the League stands for and of what it has accomplished. The League was founded amidst the passions and prejudices of the period immediately following the armistice. Its birth was attended by extravagant expectations on one side, and by extravagant denunciations on the other. Neither the hopes nor the fears of that era have been realized. Yet the League itself persists.

The project of the League of Nations was the biggest and most constructive idea which came out of the war. Reduced to its simplest essentials the League idea rests upon two concepts. The first is that, if peace and harmony are ever to be brought into international relations, the first step is that the representatives of all nations should meet round a common table once a year to consider the problems that confront humanity and to take counsel together as to how they may be peacefully solved. The second is that the members should undertake, where a dispute becomes acute, to abstain from warlike action for three months in which to permit the Council and other organs of the League to endeavor to find a means of settling the dispute by peaceful means.

It is not open to reasonable doubt that, if the world is to move toward lasting peace, it will have to travel this road. Wars will never disappear if nations continue to live in water-tight compartments and refuse to take that first step toward practical brotherhood, which is to discuss with their neighbors their common affairs, and to provide means whereby reason and goodwill can be brought collectively to bear upon international disputes before recourse is had to the terrible arbitrament of war. As all experience shows, the ordinary channels of diplomacy are not enough, because they put a premium on nations looking at every international question primarily from a narrowly nationalist point of view. What has been missing is the body which can look at things from the point of view of humanity as a whole.

Unfortunately, perhaps, the original Covenant of the League went somewhat beyond these simple ideas. It looked as if it were intended to create a body which had some of the attributes of a superstate. It imposed legal obligations on the members which went further than most nations were willing to undertake. It made inevitable the excessive preoccupation of the League with the internal affairs of Europe. Altogether the document constituting the League offered an exceedingly good target for attack either by those who were opposed to international co-operation or had political reasons for opposition, or by that very much larger number of people who were averse to taking a decision on so momentous a question without plenty of time for study and reflection. The League was rejected by the United States as much, probably, because of objection to the somewhat ambitious terminology of the Covenant, as because of objection to the fundamental ideas underlying the League itself.

Four years' experience has now brought the League of Nations and its true purpose into much better perspective. The League quite obviously has no superstate functions. The obligations under Articles X and XVI were whittled down by the second and third assemblies until it has been made clear that every nation is the judge of what action, if any, it should take, in every question which comes before the League. On the other hand, the League has established itself as a great clearing house of international action. A large amount of international work is still done by special ad hoc conferences, as at Washington or more recently at London. But these have no continuous existence. More and more of the world's important business is being brought within the purview of the League.

It is obvious, indeed, that the League of Nations holds the field as the only permanent instrument for regularly and persistently promoting world understanding and world peace. It has no rival. Moreover, under the guidance of experience, it is abandoning some of its excessive pretensions, and is learning how to act as that constitutional link between nations which must exist if another world war is to be avoided. There can be little doubt that eventually the League will come to embrace all nations. Very likely, before it does so, modifications will be necessary in the original Covenant, in order that it may conform to the lessons of the post-war years. But that the League is making good does not now seem to be open to doubt.

Indicted before the court of public opinion on a charge of neglect of duty, the non-voting citizens of the United States are threatened with summary proceedings which may, if the method outlined meets final approval, deprive them of a privilege they have failed to make use of. The Republican League Club of New York has under consideration the feasibility of action by Congress which would penalize by disfranchisement all qualified voters found guilty of habitual non-voting. The proposal is to invoke such action against those who are shown to have failed, through their own negligence, to appear at the polls on three successive occasions.

But, quite naturally, there has been raised a doubt as to the possibility of enforcing such a law. The question of its possible unconstitutionality at once presents itself. The non-voter might quite reasonably defend himself by claiming that negligence cannot be imputed when one

simply fails to exercise a privilege. Strictly speaking, perhaps, the right to vote is a privilege rather than a duty. Surely it has always been so regarded. The non-voting citizen probably finds it easy to defend his failure to go to the polls by speciously arguing that his ballot would not change the general result. He fails to realize that by his inaction he is aiding those whose policies and candidates he should oppose. Possibly a simpler and surer way might be found to solve the problem. In most, if not all the states of the American Union, it is the practice to impose a poll or head tax on all male citizens. Suppose laws were passed extending this assessment to all men and women qualified to vote, and that the rate be advanced to say \$5 per capita, with the proviso that all persons who exercised the right to vote should automatically be relieved from this tax, and that all non-voters be compelled, under penalty of a fine, to pay. The pocketbook, after all, is the vulnerable point. Some learn patriotism only as their self-interest is affected. The non-voter who is compelled to pay for his negligence in staying away from the polls might find it convenient to learn that his privilege is, in fact, a duty.

But there are, as a matter of fact, being employed really constructive processes which promise to bring better results in inducing a fuller expression of the public will. Americans are learning that it is they who must safeguard and protect their sacred liberties. They are realizing that they can no longer safely sleep upon their rights. Failing to vote for themselves, they have discovered that the newly naturalized immigrants are voting for them. The result is not always what they might wish. Patriotism perhaps has not been as potent in arousing them as the realization that their individual interests are at stake. The results of recent elections indicate a general awakening to the needs of the hour.

Some progress must be conceded, even to the Balkans. In the past it has been customary, there as elsewhere, for a country to consolidate newly won territory by the erection of fortresses. Now the National Assembly of the young Greek Republic has voted to establish a Greek university at Saloniki, by which it naturally hopes that Greek rule in Macedonia will become more firmly rooted. It is an interesting plan and one that indicates a new attitude toward territorial questions in the Balkans. If Greece can impart some of its older culture and wider commercial experience, not only to the restless Macedonians themselves, but also to the Bulgars and Serbs who cast longing glances across Macedonia to the Aegean Sea, it will have done much to justify its position. Once upon a time the Greeks were able to modify deeply through superior learning even their Roman conquerors.

Though definitely voted only a few weeks ago, the project for a Greek university at Saloniki is not new. It has been thought of ever since the city was recovered from the Turks in 1912. Eleutherios Venizelos planned two new universities as the outposts of the new and greater Hellas, one at Saloniki, and the other at Smyrna. Hitherto the country has had but one, that at Athens. But the dream of a Greek Smyrna came to an abrupt end with the evacuation before the Turks two years ago, and now Saloniki, with Macedonia, remains the chief territory gain of the war period.

The abandonment of Smyrna and the old Greek lands in Asia Minor has changed considerably the situation also at Saloniki and in Macedonia, for it is there that the majority of the Greek and Armenian refugees have been sent for protection from the Turks. In the city itself, which normally has about 200,000 inhabitants, there are now over 100,000 refugees, and in Macedonia as a whole about 1,250,000. This is a new population in a fluid state in which the Greek Government has an excellent chance to win friends and partisans. It needs education, as well as training for self-support. Being removed from its accustomed surroundings, it has become, to use a phrase attributed to Benito Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, in regard to his own people, "a potter's clay out of which the statesman can, after having kneaded it, make a statue," presumably to his own liking.

Among these refugees at Saloniki there was also reopened last January the Anatolia College, an American institution, incorporated under the statutes of Massachusetts and originally founded in 1886 at Marsovan in Asia Minor. In March, 1921, it was closed by the Turks, who under the old regime had recognized it as legal. Now, in the words of its president, the Rev. George E. White, it is "a pilgrim college among a pilgrim people." Among the refugees fourteen of its former students have been discovered and the first enrollment included about fifty others. There is also an American girls' school with an attendance last spring of 325, and some refugee schools among the homeless thousands who live in camps destitute of books and even pencils and paper. All these schools M. Venizelos himself invited to Saloniki, "to promote the American spirit among the peoples of the Balkan area." Modern Greek is compulsory.

To build up the new Greek university will, of course, take time. A beginning is to be made with the subjects in which the university at Athens is deficient, applied sciences and commercial studies. The city needs sanitation and the harbor development. Next the study of Balkan languages and Balkan races will be taken up, and in view of the large Jewish population, originally driven there from Spain, M. Venizelos had planned a school for the study of Hebrew. In France anxiety has been expressed lest the French be left out, but in view of the relations between the new Greek Republic and the French Government this is not likely to happen. At the American institutions the subject most eagerly studied is English. Saloniki, where Paul preached, may yet become a city of international understanding.

Nearly two decades ago, as Miss Agnes Repplier, writing in the Atlantic Monthly, reminds a portion of the American public which

Beauty in  
Daily  
Speech

least needs such reminder, Henry James "pleaded with the Bryn Mawr students, and, through them, with the Nation at large," for a more considerate use of language in daily speech. The need was, and remains, obvious to those who practice such consideration themselves. But the Nation is still very much at large, and for one person likely to be influenced by the opinion of a Henry James there are many who are much more likely to be influenced by the conversation of the comics.

The cartoonists, one may believe, have no secret ambition to modify the speech of a free people; but from day to day they translate into the black and silent letters of the alphabet the sounds made by many of the free people when they talk to each other, and the effect, it may reasonably be argued, is to popularize a bad usage and encourage more and more of the free people to talk like the comics. The silent speech of the printed page and the spoken speech of the playhouse set examples for readers and hearers (as the French Nation seems long ago to have recognized) that are a constant and inevitable force in creating the composite of national speech.

Mr. James was aesthetically pained by the substitution of "limp, slack, passive tone for clear, clean, tidy tone" when Americans spoke to each other; he was distressed by mispronunciations; but, unless memory errs, he was in comparatively little danger of being disturbed by the mushy telescoping of words that is becoming so noticeable in many American gatherings.

Something of what Miss Repplier now calls the "careless corruption of our tongue" may, in short, be attributable to conditions that have become largely operative during about the same length of time that the comic strip has become practically universal. A people, or that part of a people, individually getting accustomed to being jammed together in rapid transit vehicles might conceivably form a habit of jamming their words together in rapid transit sentences. Hence such combinations as "Whaja got?," "Whereja goin?," "Waja say?," "Hadja lunch?"

Humpty Dumpty, to be sure, carried the condensation of speech much further, and that was in England and as far back as the 1870's, when Alice climbed through the looking glass.

"They've a temper, some of them—particularly verbs," said he to Alice, explaining his mastery of words: "they're the proudest—adjectives you can do anything with, but not verbs—however, I can manage the whole lot of them! Impenetrability! That's what I say."

"Would you tell me, please," said Alice, "what that means?"

"Now you talk like a reasonable child," said Humpty Dumpty, looking very much pleased. "I meant by 'impenetrability' that we've had enough of that subject, and it would be just as well if you'd mention what you mean to do next, as I suppose you don't mean to stop here all the rest of your life."

But Humpty Dumpty was an imagined character, whereas those in America who talk like the comics in the newspaper are quite real, and apparently increasing in number.

The obstacle that confronts those who continuously labor in the cause of "good speech"—and by so doing at least maintain a standard—is, after all, the indifference, even among college graduates, of the general public. Nothing has been projected into the educational system of America, formal or informal, to make the attainment of what Henry James called "security of intention" in speech seem widely worth the trouble of working for it. It is an odd but obvious fact that most Americans "learn to talk" when they are babies and are in general content to let it go at that after they are grown up.

## Editorial Notes

A total of well over 3000 placements for men and women through the appointments office of Columbia University during the year just ended is a record worthy of a word of praise. It may interest some, moreover, to learn, on the authority of Nicholas McD. McKnight, secretary of appointments, that the greatest number of calls for men in full-time positions have been for salesmen! Mr. McKnight clears up a somewhat moot question along this line when he explains that, whereas the average man coming out of college is afraid of becoming a salesman, because he believes that a salesman must be glib, thick skinned, a ready conversationalist and pretty much of a handshaker, this is exactly the type that the large manufacturing companies do not want. "They want presentable, intelligent men who will work," Mr. McKnight avers, adding: "The 'fresh guys' are out of date. But it is a very difficult job to persuade the new graduates that they have selling ability. They think that they know, because they spent one summer ringing door bells as book agents." How strikingly this last statement will recall memories to many a college man!

A remarkable story of medical quackery has been brought to light in connection with the visit of some American tourists to the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in Smithfield, England. It hinges around the discovery that the memorial to a certain Francis Anthony was found in a dirty and dilapidated condition by one of his descendants. This Francis Anthony, who was born in 1550, the son of a London goldsmith, was a "chemical physician," and based his practice upon a medicine which he called "aurum potable." He maintained, it appears, that metals were excellent medicines, especially gold, which he said he could dissolve, though, be it noted, he failed to make good his assurances when placed on trial before the master of the mint. Several times he was in jail for practicing without a license, on one occasion, after an examination by the censors of the College of Physicians, being found "ignorant of the principles of medicine." However, despite it all, he derived a large fortune from his nostrum and today his memorial is to be restored as though he had been some great man!

## Shanghai—and Back of It

By WARWICK J. PRICE

The warfare in China, centering upon Shanghai since the first shot was fired on Sept. 2, has brought no surprise to those who, for the past three years, have followed developments in that part of the world. To have General Wu Pei-fu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin openly come forward as the active military backers of the embattled tuchuns of Kiangsu and Chekiang was expected from the first. For the contest around "The Paris of the Orient," largely worth-while as is the immediate reward, is but the mask of a prize far greater. Back of the question of control of that wealthy port lies the deeper and broader debate over the control of China's self, its opposing sides personified, as it were, by the Manchurian Chang and Wu, commander of the Central armies and the true power behind the rather impotent "coolie President," Tsao Kun.

The one would have Peking really govern the big, amorphous land—but only providing that he, Chang, govern Peking; the other works for a strongly centralized government, with no qualification bringing out of personal ambition. Back in '22, these gentlemen attempted to reach a conclusion, vis et armis, and the war lord from the North, who had advanced against the capital, was driven back handily defeated. But Wu's victory was neither decisive then nor did he have the resources to drive it home, so that, ever since, it has been foregone that a decision was only deferred. It has been a matter merely of when and where and how the contest should be resumed, and events in the past two or three weeks have brought the answer.

Ranking fifth in total tonnage among the ports of two hemispheres, sitting in receipt of one percent of China's maritime customs, officialdom's chief financial buttress throughout the Kwong Republic—Shanghai stands at the southeastern extremity of Kiangsu province, just over the line from Chekiang. The supreme native authority in the city is a military commissioner. Not so long ago, when the now discredited Anfu Party was yet in the yellow saddle, this important and profitable post was held by General Lu Yung-shang, who, being advanced to the governorship of Chekiang, was able to have appointed in his stead at Shanghai one Ho Feng-lin, another Anfuite, naturally, and his own loyal lieutenant.

This was arranged from Peking and despite the opposition of Kiangsu's tuchun, Chi Hsieh-yuan. Chi and Lu are political opponents, the first a Chihli Party man, the other "The Last of the Anfus" still to hold any position of influence. Add to this that Marshal Chang was believed to be supporting Lu, while the President, his Commander-in-Chief, and the Christian General Feng were all known to be back of Chi, and the stage clearly was set for exactly such a drama as now is being played out.

Today's state of affairs, as has been taken shape so rapidly, is at once serious and satisfying; serious, as it always is, and ever must be—and this in spite of the

somewhat opera bouffe qualities which fighting between Chinese forces usually assumes—and satisfying because it is more than a little probable that some such drastic purge will be needed to bring anything like a permanent betterment in that disordered body politic which we call the Chinese Republic. If the Kiangsu-Peking troops are successful in defeating the Chekiang-Manchu alliance, the Chihli Party, Tsao Kun at its head, will be in control of the greater part of China proper, and this for the first time since the revolution, a dozen years ago.

The only two considerable exceptions to their complete victory (Manchuria lies outside this "proper" area) will be a part of the southland, now contested between Sun Yat-sen and Chen Chiang-ming, and the mountainous province of Yunan, where Tang Chi-yao reigns supreme. In other words, the elimination of Lu would mark a long step toward the unification of China by military methods. Were it also to mean a genuine defeat of Chang, the whole national situation would be sweepingly advanced.

There are, of course, two factors in this unsettled equation other than those here discussed: Dr. Sun, and the foreign interests, particularly at Shanghai, where is the extra-territorial settlement with a population of some 35,000—Japanese, Americans, English, French, Italians, Portuguese, Germans. As for the latter, one need write only that they are in small danger, if, indeed, any. The chieftains in this struggle, on whichever side, are entirely aware that their chances of success might be injured fatally by antagonizing the European or American governments.

Further, against the recognized growth of anti-foreign feeling among the people is to be set the prepared pressure in the Wusung of above a score of war craft, flying the flags of six powers: the United States and Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and Portugal. These are now combined under the direction of Admiral Anderson of the British Navy. It is well to add in this connection that Dr. Schurman, just returned to the States from his Peking post, is of opinion that foreign intervention should be resorted to only as a last, inescapable resort: "Surely it would be opposed most vigorously by all the Chinese," he says.

As Dr. Sun and his supporters, one may not be sure, Canton is in a ferment at present, owing to the merchants' strike against the Communistic régime lately introduced there. Utterly disapproving General Wu, and as emphatically opposed to the President and all he stands for, this extreme South and extreme republican element would, in all logic, side with Lu of Chekiang and Marshal Chang. It is an influence by no means to be overlooked, this of Dr. Sun's, especially as somewhere in the Canton background may be Soviet support. Sun has several times shown a readiness to welcome Moscow's co-operation, and Mr. Tchitcherine may see this as a fit moment to press the matter.

## The Week in New York

New York, Sept. 13.

Jazz, which is the melting pot of music, is to be exhibited by its most prominent exponent, Paul Whiteman, in the various stages of its evolution, for judgment by a rather friendly jury here Sunday night. The many strains, and possibly its critics would add, stresses, that have gone into the making of the perhaps still unfinished product to which this American creation has attained, will be introduced into the chronological order in which they appeared. The occasion for this novel concert is an entertainment to start a building fund for the New York Newspaper Women's Club. To add to the interest, several persons known, most of them, not so much for any special musical taste as for their leadership in New York's community life, have been invited to deliver a verdict on whether jazz has justified itself sufficiently to survive in the public favor. Except that Mme. Alma Gluck is expected to be on the jury one might, probably without content, anticipate a rather unfavorable verdict. Yet, however much the jury may be "packed," a review of jazz history, showing how the clarinet replaced the fiddle, how the wailing sounds of Negro chanting were introduced, how other wind instruments along the road, and how the music has been, and finally how the tones were softened and blended into a novel and not displeasing melody, may be an interesting indication of to what extent jazz may be expected to take a place among other great innovations as an expression of the musical genius of a new nation.

Lord Northcliffe once said that America began in the middle of the Atlantic; he felt its presence before he was half way here. By the same token one would say that Kansas, at any rate for Senator Charles Curtis of that State, began as he left England, for he contrived to get the peace and quiet of the great open spaces, and the appetizing dinner bell of the farm country all within the environment of his transatlantic voyage. In traveling home he drew the line on ships with the jazz bands, dinner bugles and dress clothes which have been grafted upon modern life on the ocean wave, and sought out a home-like rest on a freighter, the American Farmer. With a ship so fortunately named he, with some companions stranded by the rush of returning Americans, enjoyed the simple life. They went to bed figuratively with the chickens, and when the bell rang it reminded the Senator, at least, so much of home that no breath of salt sea air was needed to brace his appetite.

An old home week for clowns is to be a feature next week of Coney Island's annual Mardi Gras. Some fifty of them from many parts of the country will attend, partly to cut their capers in the pageants that go to make up the fête and partly for their sentimental interest in renewing old acquaintances. All of those who will attend have been in the business of being funny for years, and have established their reputations among theatrical and circus folk; and some of them, such as Marceline, have attained what used to be rare for a clown, a personal renown with audiences. How little they differ behind their masks from the many who merely see them play has become one of life's best known ironies; and it will never have been so well demonstrated, perhaps, as in this week when they come together for an amusement more ancient than their own, that of swapping yarns.

Americans, it seems generally admitted, hit a tennis ball harder than the players of most other nations. With what power the best of them hit can be gauged from the casualties in racquets and balls at the hand of that master of the game, W. T. Tilden 2d, who has been playing recently what in the opinion of some critics is the best game he or anyone else has ever played. At his last match at Forest Hills with William H. Johnston, he used five racquets in playing three sets. Twenty-one balls were used, not because any of them went far out of bounds but because when Tilden hit one, in the tennis phrase, "it stayed hit." The net, made of stout hemp strung on steel ropes, was the only thing that seemed to be made of sturdy enough material. Amateur sport here, it seems, taxes to the limit the very implements with which it is played.

The air mail from New York to San Francisco is rapidly making itself an integral part of the business mechanism of the United States. A stable patronage among banks and brokerage houses as well as among other business firms, is growing up, so that postal facilities are beginning to see where an increase of facilities will be of most service. Eleven air mail boxes, with their distinctive red, white and blue stripes, were originally placed at various points in reach of the largest number of people. That at Broadway and Wall Street, in the heart of the banking and brokerage district, it is found, has received the heaviest patronage. Of the ten new boxes just requested by the postmaster of New York City to be placed about the city so as to be still more convenient to the public, therefore, four will be located in or near the financial district, and one will be placed directly in front of the Stock Exchange.

Golf has got into politics; or, rather, has taken some of the politics out of politicians. The National Democratic Club and the National Republican Club here left behind their political differences and met this week for the first of what are to be annual matches on the playing grounds at Pelham. No significance has yet been detected in the fact that the Democrats beat the Republi-

cans by a score of 65 to 23. The only significance, in fact, that was detected in the whole event was that pointed out at a dinner afterward where speakers of both parties congratulated all those present for being such friendly enemies.

Modern machinery seemed for a long time as though it would leave men to be little more than bridges to cover some of the widest and most unbridgeable gaps in the world, however, to the point where the machine becomes not a superman but a highly efficient tool, was vividly illustrated in the heart of New York this week by a steam shovel trundling up Madison Avenue, single-handedly, boldly, dexterously clearing off the old pavement. Responding to the highest such of the engineer who controlled her—one could not say "it"—she strongly and gently, quickly or slowly, pushed and pulled, spread and tore, dug and piled, with an endless variety of motions suited, it would seem, to every necessary act, and all with the willing determination of a faithful, well-trained animal. Three hand levers and a pedal, with a chain to release the bottom of the scoop, sent her through them all. With her body resting in the middle of the street, the scoop would reach out to the side to uproot the pavement along the curb, push it forward and upward, and a nice exactness so as to scrape away all of the paving and none of the sidewalk. She heaped the chunks into a pile or loaded them rapidly into a truck. When she had cleared away a new space in front a chain was attached to the shovel. This she would hook without help to a wide handle on one of the extra sections of her platform behind her, swing it around front, joggle it into alignment, and then with a quick tap, fit it into place. Then she would roll herself onto the new section and start work again. She was a master tool, fitted to the hand of a master workman.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## "Efficiency and Low Wage Scale"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
I am pleased at the attitude you take in your editorial of Aug. 29, headed "Efficiency and Low Wage Scale." May I cite to you my own personal experience? For many years I served as a post office clerk, and in March, 1920, was made acting postmaster at a little old town in California. The salary then offered was \$1400. In due time I was made postmaster, and the salary gradually reached \$1600 with a three-cent commission on each money-order written.

Due to several natural business conditions, the receipts of the office, which is a third class office, gradually decreased. As the salary of the postmaster of third class offices is governed by the receipts of their offices, I received notice in June of this year that, beginning July 1, the salary would be \$1300.

The living conditions in the oil fields are very much the same from year to year, and there has not been a decrease in my living expense since the war prices of 1919 and 1920.

What is true of this place is true of many other places and a problem similar to mine, in being forced to face the question of how to pay my just debts, keeping my credit good, etc., is having to be solved by many other postal employees today.

In obligating oneself to be a postmaster unforeseen circumstances often add to the already named difficulties. In my own case, for instance, a fire, which wiped out, in July, 1923, six business houses, including the post office, destroyed many of my personal effects, such as my safe, electric fan, desk, typewriter, adding machine, etc. This, of course, meant that I had to replace these, together with the fixtures for the post office and at once. Consequently what I obtained had to be bought on monthly payments. It is useless to go into details concerning the inconvenience to the public, as well as myself, which resulted.

I believe that, if the people knew the difficulties that come to Government employees and also that the salaries are not adequate, the great majority would pay three cents to mail a letter in order to increase the salaries. I believe that, if and not do it grudgingly either. I also believe that, if the salaries were raised, much fault-finding, condemnation, etc., directed toward the Government would be eliminated.  
McKittick, Calif.

## Why Not a Peace College?

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:  
While in attendance at the Canadian National Exposition in Toronto the thought came to me that since we have a War College to examine the most perfect methods of pursuing war, we should have a Peace College to study the best methods of pursuing peace (and avoiding war).

Surely as much effort should be expended for peace as war and there are hundreds of subjects which need authoritative examination tending to encourage peace, progress and prosperity. Congress or the administrative departments have not the time, atmosphere or equipment to do it.  
L. A. F.

Jamestown, N. Y.